ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28636—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1892.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
To be had of all respectable Wine Merchants.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	38 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
O. B.	27 8
Glentromie	26 8
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	18 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th Jany.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th „
† PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	23rd „
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	6th Feb.
B.L. THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	13th „
† RAVENNA	3257	700	E. Crewe	20th „
B.L. ROME	5011	1600	A. B. Daniel	27th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3808	600	L. H. Moule	12th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	19th „
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	26th „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	2nd Apr.
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	9th „
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	16th „
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	30th „
B.L. PEKIN	3909	600	P. Harris	7th May.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	14th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessls.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	Tuesday, 5 p.m.,
SHANNON	4077	800	C. Edwards	22nd Mar.
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	19th April.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	14th Jan.
ROHILLA	3387	700	C. S. Tecque	28th „
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	11th Feb.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, December 28th, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, cond, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers eavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CH RGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. SINGAPORE	5,060	800	19th Jan. 1892.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 12th Jan., 1892.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particular regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 8, 1891.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,680	750	1st February.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,680	750	1st March.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st April.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,680	750	1st June.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 430

Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	18th Jan.

Calling at Aden, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	24th Jan.

No Cargo will be received on Board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., Apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 1, 1892.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	27th Jany.
ROUMANIA	3387	W. S. Young	6th Feby.
ASIA	3560	James Laird	20th Feb.
BRITANNIA	3069	James Brown	5th March.
ARABIA	3544	C. Hillcoat	19th March.
ARMENIA	3395	Geo. Read	1st April.
HISPANIA	3380	S. Abrey	16th April.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 4, 1892.

CHEAP PASSAGES. HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 376 to English ports, 1st Saloon.

Outward, in Non-Liners, from £20 to £30 per adult, Saloon.

CONTINENTAL RAIL—TICKETS provided, and PULLMAN-CAR BERTHS engaged.

HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.

SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.

LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for Families and Parties.

INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.

INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.

Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—BUNDER ROAD.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 9th January, at 10 a.m.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 13th January, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,615 tons, on the 10th January, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 14th January, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th January, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credits and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward Bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta. On or about
WAROONGA	2,500	30th January.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 6th January 1892. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES. TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th January, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
28, Esplanade Road.

BOMBAY-LONDON S. S. COMPANY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on
†*EMPRESS OF THE EAST	3200	1st Week in Feby. for London.
*ANNIE BARROW	3085	3rd „ „ „
MARY BEYTS	3790	1st „ in March, „
†*MINNA CRAIG	4760	3rd „ „ „
QUEEN OF INDIA	3691	1st „ in April, „

† Carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.
* Have Passenger Cabins and Saloon amidship.

These Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Lights, and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers. All Cabins are on Upper Deck.

For further, &c., &c.

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for Commission.* Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.

CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.

Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.

Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.

PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay th Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PEACH BRANDY.

A CONSIGNMENT of this fine OLD LIQUEUR is just to hand.

		Cash.	Credit.
PRICE	Quarts	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 5 10
Do.	Pints	„ 2 12	„ 3 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES.

ADVANCED PRICES IN THE HOME MARKET.

MESSRS. POMMERY & GRENO, HEIDSIECK, and other Firms have increased the Price of their Champagnes 10s. per Case, and there is considerable probability of a further advance at no distant period.

TREACHER & Co. fortunately secured a supply of Champagnes at the Old Rates, and for present Orders are enabled to quote as below:—

			Rs.	as.	Rs.	as.
GIESLER'S "Extra Cuvee" (1884)		bottles	64	0	71	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	37	0	41	0
GIESLER'S "for India" Brand (1884)		bottles	57	0	63	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	33	0	37	0
HEIDSIECK'S Dry Monopole		bottles	63	0	70	0
Do. do.	½	„	36	0	41	0
POMMERY & GRENO Extra Sec.		bottles	70	0	79	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	37	0	41	8
PERRIER JOUET'S "finest dry"		bottles	54	0	60	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	30	0	33	0
Do. "Reserve Cuvee"		bottles	62	0	69	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	35	0	39	0
ROEDERER'S "Reserve"		bottles	65	0	72	0
Do. do.	½	„	37	8	42	0
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR		bottles	30	0	33	0
Do. do. do.	½	„	18	0	20	0

SUBJECT TO ADVANCE WITHOUT ADVICE.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

TESTIMONIAL—

"SMEDLEYS,"
MATLOCK, DERBYSHIRE,
August 14th, 1891.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., LD.,
Bombay.

DEAR SIRS,—Will you be good enough to send by Parcel Post to the above address 6 Pots of your EXTRACT OF CHICKEN? I require it for use on my voyage back to Bombay.

I think you should advertise this Extract more widely. IT IS A MOST INVALUABLE ARTICLE FOR INVALIDS and TRAVELLERS, and being so solid, is convenient to carry about.

I left Bombay in very bad health, and could not take Ship's food, consequently I had to live almost entirely on your CHICKEN EXTRACT, which I brought with me. Many of my Fellow-Passengers found it most acceptable WHEN SUFFERING FROM SEA SICKNESS. A small lozenge of the EXTRACT allowed to dissolve in the mouth is not only agreeable but very SATISFYING and NOURISHING, as it can be taken this way. It is invaluable to TRAVELLERS, EITHER ADULTS OR CHILDREN.

An American Doctor here, to whom I have shown the Extract, says there is NOTHING EQUAL TO IT IN AMERICA, and there is certainly NOTHING SO GOOD OBTAINABLE IN ENGLAND.

I have kept it, after opening, for ten or twelve days without it going bad.

Yours truly,
(Signed) A. F. S.

The above Testimonial speaks for itself. We are constantly being assured by those who use it of its wonderful sustaining powers.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW GOODS FOR COLD WEATHER WEAR.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,

HAVE the pleasure to announce the arrival of the following:—

	Rs.	a.
Warm Rugs, all Wool	10	8
Real Austrian Rugs	18	0
Scotch Mauds ...Rs. 13-8 to	25	8
Real Whitney Blankets, White or Scarlet, per pair, Rs. 16-8 to	25	0
Real Eider Down Quilts, Rs. 25 to	30	0
Do. Pillows, „ 6-8 to	8	8
Best Feather do.	8	8
Best Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits, Rs. 10-8 to	16	8
Best Wove Flannel Shirts, Rs. 6-8 to	8	8
Warm Gloves „ 1-8 to	2	8
Kid Gloves, lined, Spring Fastening	4	8
Kid Gloves, lined, (Ladies').	4	8
Wool Mitts	1	8
Warm Dressing Gowns	18	8
Turkish Dressing Gowns...	15	8
Cardigan Jackets. Rs. 8-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Cardigans	8	8
White Cashmere Mufflers, Rs. 2-8 to	3	8
White and Coloured Wool Mufflers	2	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Under Shirts ...Rs. 6-8 to	7	8
Real Scotch Lambswool Pants ...Rs. 6-8 to	7	8
Stout Brown Merino Vests, each ...Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Stout Brown Merino Pants, each ...Rs. 7-8 to	8	8
Shetland Lambswool Socks, per doz.	25	0
Ribbed Hand-Knitted Half Hose, per doz.	25	0
Woven Cholera Belts	2	12
Warm Overcoats, Rs. 45-0 to	55	0
Ulsters, very warm „ 45-0 to	55	0
Warm Cheviot Suits, from Rs. 38-0 to	45	0

THORPE AND CO.,
MILITARY OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

TO SHIPS' CAPTAINS.

WHILE in PORT see that your CHRONOMETERS are ACCURATE.

CHRONOMETERS thoroughly cleaned, Compensated or rated by the finest, most exprienced practical European Assistants in India, and in the shortest possible time.

Rates supplied and perfect Accuracy Guaranteed. Special terms to Shipping Companies and Agents.

MARCKS & Co., LD.
WATCH, CLOCK, and CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY, and at POONA.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 150° AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

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i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,
Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

MARCKS AND Co., LD., MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.

Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.

In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.

An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cats Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000. Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.

Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.

With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.

THE following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

	Rs.
Key (handle set with Pearls)	50
Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds)	95
Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires)	130
Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls)	45
Gold Web and figure of real Fly	35
Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls)	80
Chain with pearls	25
Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls)	35
Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones)	35
Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli)	55
Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby)	42
Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby)	20
Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds)	65
Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies)	45
Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies)	70
Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights)	45
Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls)	55
Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls)	18
Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl)	35

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

PHILLIPS & CO.'S SPECIALITIES.

PHILLIPS' GENUINE TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

Highly beneficial in most derangements of the Liver and Spleen. In bilious headaches and depression of spirits it affords prompt and certain relief.—Re. 1-8.

PEPSINE WINE.

A perfect solution of Pure Pepsine in a palatable form, prepared by a process which increases its value as an aid to digestion—Per bottle, Re. 1-12.

TOO THIRSTY. DR. UNGER'S CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

Has cured a vast number of the habit of "taking too much;" it *kills* desire for indulgence in alcoholic liquors, and is eminently tonic and bracing.—Rs. 2.

HUMPHREY'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.

These are brisk and direct in their action, and effectually replace many other professedly antibilious pills, which are rarely obtained in a fresh state in this country.—Re. 1.

EASTON'S SYRUP.

The favourite Tonic, especially indicated in Tropical Climates, is most carefully prepared by us, and may be relied on as of full Medicinal Value.—Per bot., Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-12.

FRUIT LINCTUS.

An agreeable and most valuable preparation for Children and Adults suffering from Coughs and Colds, relieving without injury to the digestive organs or disturbance of stomach.—Per bottle, As. 8 and As. 14.

BOMBAY: Fort, Byculla and Cumballa Hill. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { POONA: Camp and City.
CHEMISTS, WINE, AND GENERAL IMPORT MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out, SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED as regards QUALITY, FINISH, and PRICE.

	Rs.		
THOMSON'S PRIME	2	8	per 100
Do. No. 1	„ 2	2	„
DAWSON'S PRIME...	„ 2	4	„
DAWSONS, No. 1	2	0	per 100
RAJAHS (without Straw)	„ 2	0	„
NONPAREILS (without Straw).	„ 1	12	„

Havannahs...No. 1, Rs. 3 per 100 | Havannahs...No. 2, Rs. 2-8 per 100 | Havannahs...No. 3, Rs. 2 per 100.

SMOKERS are respectfully invited to try the above Brands.

LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO

J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY. ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
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GOLD SUEDE EVENING SHOES,

A BEAUTIFUL VELVET PILE, SOFT AND DURABLE.

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A SPECIAL LINE FOR CASH OR V.-P. P.

	Rs.	a.	
LUTITIAN CREAM for Brown Boots	Re. 1	4	and As. 12
MELTONIAN CREAM for Glace, Kid, Patent, &c.	„ 1	4	and „ 12
DALE'S WATERPROOF DUBBIN for Black or Brown Boots	„ 1	0	

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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LESSEE AND SOLE PROPRIETOR........MR. H. STANLEY.
54TH PERFORMANCE
BY THE STANLEY OPERA AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
TO-NIGHT, 14TH NIGHT
OF THIS GRAND PANTOMIME,
"HARLEQUIN BLUE-BEARD."

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GRAND MIDDAY PERFORMANCE
FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.
Doors open at 2-30, commence at 3 o'clock.
Children half-price to all parts of the house.
REMEMBER THE LAST NIGHTS! LAST NIGHTS!!
OF THE PANTOMIME.
IMMENSE SUCCESS! IMMENSE SUCCESS!!
TUMULTUOUS APPLAUSE!!!
DOORS OPEN AT 8-30. OVERTURE AT 9.

Admission:—Orchestra Stalls and Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Second Stalls, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, half-price to SECOND STALLS and PIT ONLY. Private Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 1f.

Box Plan open daily at D. MACROPOLO and Co's from 8 a.m. till 7 p.m., where Seats can be booked and obtained for all parts of the house. Zenana Boxes can be engaged.

T. EMPSON, Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. MILN'S FIRST READING,
4 P. M. SATURDAY,
"HAMLET."
Rs. 2 and 1. Special rate for Season.
PLAN AT SOUNDY'S.
Student's Tickets are now on sale at the Principal Colleges and Schools.

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CONSIGNEES OF CARGO Per S. S. "CLAN GORDON" ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.

After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's Arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 6th January, 1892.

COMPOUND SULPHUR TABLETS,

Prepared after the Formula of
SIR ALFRED B. GARROD.

THE well-known beneficial Properties of Sulphur, coupled with its simplicity, have always secured for it the appreciation of the Public, with whom it has long been a favourite; but since so eminent an authority as Dr. GARROD called special attention to its merits and published a formula, which converts it into an Agreeable Sweetmeat, these Compound Sulphur Tablets are made with a view of furnishing in one single Tablet a proper Dose for an Adult, and are simply equal to five ordinary Garrod's Sulphur Lozenges with the Proportions prescribed by him strictly adhered to. Price per bottle, Annas 12.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

AS required by Para 77 of the Company's Act an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders is hereby convened for THURSDAY, the 14th January, 1892, at 4 p. m., at the Mill premises to confirm the Special Resolution passed by the Majority of the Shareholders in the Meeting held on the 28th day of December, 1891, appointing the persons for the time being constituting the firm of A. John and Co., as Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents of the Company.

By Order.
A. JOHN & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Agra Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 584 OF 1891.

SORABJEE EDULJEE WARDEN, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay....................Plaintiff.
vs.
LUKHMIDAS PURSHOTUMDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay ....Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 10th day of December 1891, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of Plaintiff abovenamed. All that piece or parcel of land, together with the building standing thereon, situate at Bhendy Bazar Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 324 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 36,35,27,95, New No. 7363, old survey No. 1572, 1571, and New Survey No. 1059, and is bounded on the North by the 2nd Pydhowni Street, on the South by the property of Bachoobai Manockjee, on the Eas by a Public foot-path and Bhendy Bazar Road, and on the West by the property of Bai Sambai.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 25th day of January 1892, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 23rd day of December 1891.

(Sd.) G. H. FARRAN,
Assistant Commissioner.

AJMERE-MERWARA.

EXCISE.

1. NOTICE is hereby given that the EXISTING FARM of the exclusive privilege of manufacturing and selling country spirit, and of extracting and selling toddy in the districts of AJMERE-MERWARA, will expire on the 31st MARCH 1892; and that sealed tenders for the Farm for a period of five years from the 1st April 1892 to 31st March 1897, will be received by the Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmere, up to 5 P.M., 15th February 1892.

2. Tenders will be taken into consideration only when accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 5,000 (Five Thousand), either in Government Securities, Promissory Notes or Cash, and not otherwise.

3. The successful tenderer, whose tender for the Farm is accepted, will have to pay Rs. 15,000 in addition to the earnest deposit mentioned above, as cash security for the due fulfilment of the terms of the contract, and Rs. 35,935 being the cash outlay that will be necessary in taking over the stock and plant, &c., from the outgoing contractor, within ten days from the date of the order calling upon him to make the payment and sign the contract, in default of which the earnest deposit accompanying his tender will be forfeited to Government, and he will be liable to any further loss incurred by Government by his detraction.

Cost of one month's liquor stock	Rs. 2,535
Value of Plant, Distillery, Buildings, &c.	,, 33,400
Total..	Rs. 35,935

4. Each and every tenderer submitting his tender with the required earnest deposit, will be required to satisfy the Collector of his ability to meet these demands before his tender can be taken into consideration. A minimum guarantee of Rs. 90,000 will be required. Other particulars as to the form of license to be given and the conditions to be observed by the licensee can be obtained on application to the Collector.

5. The Government will not undertake to accept the highest or any other tender.

A. F. DELAESSOE, CAPTAIN,
Collector of Excise Revenue, Ajmere-Merwara.
Ajmere, The 30th December, 1891.

BRAIN PANACEA.

DON'T despair! Is a capital Remedy against General Debility, impaired System, and Weak Brain. Has a wonderful invigorating power; never known to fail in all kinds of Wear and Tear, incapacity of work in young or old age without regard to sex. Incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled in giving Health, Strength, and Vigour! People say: "In a short time I was a happy and healthy man." "I found in your Panacea the very thing I wanted." "Saved me from an unspeakable miserable life." &c. 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., or Rs. 3 and Rs. 7.

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A CONCERT
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THIS INSTITUTION
WILL BE GIVEN IN THE TOWN HALL
ON THE EVENING of WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13TH,
At 9-15 P.M.,
UNDER THE PERSONAL PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY HARRIS.

The Institution have been promised the help of Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Andersen Clarke, Mrs. Greenway, Miss Tudball, Mr. Thelenburg, Mr. Metaxas, Mr. B. Scott, Mr. Mant, Mr. Vining, and Mr. G. R. Johnstone.

TICKETS PRICE—Rs. 3, 2, and 1. May be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen, and from Mrs. Yorke Smith, The Ridge, Malabar Hill; Mrs. Wilson, The Grange, Malabar Hill, Mrs. Carrol, Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, Mrs. Stevens, School of Art, and Mrs. Evans, Parel.

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RELIEVES all pains of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, and Skin. Do not be without these unique Health and Liver Drops. If you feel uneasy, use them at once. Irregular actions of Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, and Skin disappear before their magic influence. Can be used in all climates and by old and young for any length of time. The *Chemist and Druggist* says: "It is an efficient Aperient and Liver Stimulant." 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., or Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

VERBAL OFFERS will be received on MONDAY next, the 11th inst. at 1 p. m., (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the supply of 11,200 yds. Country Cotton Cloth. Further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

W. T. VINCENT, Lieut.,
Comt. Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 5th January, 1892.

BOMBAY CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BOOKS FOR SALE OR ON SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.
Brighter England and the Way to It; by Thomas Whittaker (with Frontispiece)	2	10
Baker's Yankee Dialect Recitations and English Character Sketches. In Prose and Verse	0	6
Changed Life: an Address	0	10
Eli Perkin's Thirty Years of Wit and Reminiscences of Witty, Wise, and Eloquent Men; by Melville D Landon	3	0
Earl Canning (Rulers of India); edited by Sir William Wilson Hunter, K.C.S.I., &c.	1	10
Elsie Grey: a Tale of Truth; by C. Clarke	1	4
Everybody's Pocket Cyclopædia of Things Worth Knowing, Things Difficult to Remember, etc.	0	6
Family Difficulty: the Story of a Young Samaritan; by Sarah Doudney, with Oriental Illustrations	2	10
How to Read Faces, Heads; and How to Mesmerise; by James Coates, Ph. D., F.A.S. each	0	10
Hazell's Annual for 1892: a Cyclopædic Record of Men and Topics of the Day	2	10
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Legendary Fictions of the Irish Celts; by P. Kennedy	2	10
Lancashire Characters and Places; by T. Newbigging	2	10
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Sleep and Sleeplessness; by F. M. Granville	0	10
Saddest Thing in the World and its only Cure: a voice from the Seventh Century; by Ralph Veaning	0	10
Something to Read, 43rd Quarterly Divisions Journal and Novelette	1	2
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The Gate Beautiful, and other Bible Teachings for the Young; by High Macmillan, D. D., LL.D., etc.	2	4
The White Hat, and other Stories; by Finch Mason. Illustrated	2	10
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Secretary.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
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F. CORNAGLIA,—The successor to Federico-Peliti, Confectioner, begs to inform the Gentry and Public (so that there may not be any mistake or delay in sending out the orders) that when giving orders to please address their letters to him (F. CORNAGLIA) and not to F. Peliti, the latter having nothing to do with the Bombay and the Poona Business.

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SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore-eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial; packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.

It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Re. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'

Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 85, Beehoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OPENS FEBRUARY 3rd, 1892. Usual Prizes and Medals will be Awarded. Prospectus ready. Apply to SOUNDY and Co., Ld. Latest date of receiving Pictures, January 25th, 1892.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

MEMBERS are requested to send ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION Rs. 10 to H. W. Uloth, Esq., Honorary Treasurer. Private view of Exhibition and Conversazione will take place on 2nd February, 1892, at 9-30 P.M.

Members can bring two Ladies.

Public opening February 3rd at 5-15 P.M. Members free. Prospectus ready. Apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co. Latest date for receiving Pictures January 25th, 1892.

L. R. W. FORREST,
Honorary Secretary.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co., London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co.'s LION BRAND ORANGE LABEL, Glazed Quality Printings.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LD.

FROM this date INTEREST will be allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on the Minimum Weekly Balances of Current Deposit Accounts.

T. PAYN,
Agent.
1st January, 1892.

CALCUTTA SAILORS' HOME.

APPLICATIONS are invited by the Committee for the appointment of Superintendent to the Home. Salary Rs. 250. Bazaar allowance Rs. 30 per month, Free quarters.

Preference will be given to one having had a sea-going experience and a thorough knowledge of seamen. Moderate business capacity essential. Security required Rs. 2,000. Applications to be sent by the 25th January, addressed to the Secretary to the Committee, 5, Council House Street, accompanied by copies of testimonials, which cannot be returned.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst., Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 13 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, at Parel, and at Byculla Depot, where the same may be viewed on application.

All lots purchased to be removed within one month from date of acceptance of Tender. Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 250 as security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the deposit, without the necessity of the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Full payment must be made promptly on notification of acceptance of Tender, and before delivery is given.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, January 4, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE AHMEDABAD HORSE SHOW, ANNUALLY held in March, will this year be held on the 8th of February and following days, at Ahmedabad. Over Rs. 3,000 offered in Prizes.

H. KENNEDY,
Hon. Secy.
Ahmedabad, 1st January, 1892.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 121 Military Messes and 32 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
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WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
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DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
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An Eminent Medical Authority writes:—'One of the most valuable inventions for Women's comfort I have seen in the Quarter of a Century I have been in practice. I have distributed several gross amongst my patients, and in every instance they have been most valued and appreciated.'

A Desideratum of the highest importance, increased comfort, cleanliness: Less Liability to Chill when in delicate health. Diminution of Risks of Disease—No washing—Advantage to Ladies travelling.

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PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports and other Commercial News. Subscription—Rs. 12 per year.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD. & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, consisting of mirror back sideboard, cabinet by Roberts, sofas, chairs, Japanese screens, pictures, glassware, dinner and breakfast services, platedware, table and hanging lamps, round tables, iron cots, complete washhand dressing tables, clothes presses, dressing glass, &c., the property of Captain R. W. Gimblett. The property will be on view this afternoon.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 Mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte by Collard and Collard.

On account of the concerned, ex s. s. Sutlej.

1 case millinery, consisting of boys' caps, ladies' felt riding hats, Ostrich bows and trimmings, squirrel cloak, children's sun hats, bonnets, &c.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor—Merally Currumsey.

14 cases Marine lanterns.

At 2 p.m.

1 Handsome light serviceable victoria.
1 Strong double-seated glass-fronted brougham.
1 Second-hand-Mall-phaeton.
1 Handsome grey mare, about 8 years old, broken in saddle
1 Tricycle.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

Sale of Valuable Landed Property in Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, outside the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Habibkhan Vullud Esmulkhan Pathan, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 27th day of November, 1887, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of Fazendaree ground, situate on the east side of Nagpada or Bellasis Junction Road, in the subdistrict of Bombay, in the island of Bombay, together with the messuage or building standing thereon, formerly assessed under No. 66, and now under ward No. 3646, and street No. 20 to 24, which said land contains by admeasurement 17596 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the house of Hassumkhan Ladkhan, on the south by the house of Syed Ebrahim Oosman, on the east by Peerkhan Ladkhan Lane, and on the south by the house of Ragoo Sootar, and which said premises are in the occupation of the said Hubibkhan Vallud Osmalkhan Pathan and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property in Sarang Street, or Baloo Sarang Street, outside the Fort.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Hajee Abdsattar Hajee Oomer, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Kamroodin Budroodin Abdool Rahim, Bai Takerboo, widow of Budroodin Abdool Rahim and daughter of Tyeballi Mullukjee, and Vazirboo, daughter of Budroodin Abdool Rahim, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 29th day of October, 1889, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendari land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Sarang Street or Baloo Sarang Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said mortgagors and their tenants, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 123, and street Nos. 92, 94, standing in the name of the said Budroodin Abdool Rahim, deceased, containing by admeasurement seventy square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—On the east by Baloo Sarang Street aforesaid, on the west by sweeper's passage, on the north by the house of Arab Ebramjee Adambhoy, and on the south by the house of Meman Ebrahim Oosman.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Hope Hall," Mazagon, near the Hancock Bridge, the very valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, first-rate marble clock, strikes hours and half-hours, Singer's Sewing Machine on stand, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, large size aviary with birds, Persian carpets, rich oilpaintings, large size cooking stove, rich table ornaments lady's side saddle, Poona and Standard roses and other choice plants, pigeon house with pigeons, &c., the property of Captain J. P. Nailer.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, January 8, 1892.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SHEETS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Presidency Mills Co., Ld., and on account and risk of Thacker Dossabhoy Thakersey:—

24 bales, each 200 pairs, 44 inches 6 yards, No. 3500 sheets 2 lbs.

40 bales, each 250 pairs, 40 inches 6 yards, No. 351 sheets, 1½ lb.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong light English-built Stanhope in good order.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 do. strong Landau suitable for pair.
1 handsome strong bay Arab, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 strong chesnut Arab pony, 13-2, goes well in saddle.
1 fashionable strong and well built dog-cart in first-rate order suitable for horse, 15 hands and under, owner having no further use for it.
1 Australian horse, very quiet and believed sound, aged.
1 strong Barreiley cart in very good order.
1 four-seated open carriage.

On SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, best platedware, very rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, first-rate oil paintings and water-colour, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussel and Persian carpets, a first-rate Singer's Sewing-machine, &c., the property of Mrs. G. H. WARWICK.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

N.B.—Property of another gentleman—

1 good light serviceable mail phaeton, with a high bred showy bay Arab horse.

On SUNDAY, the 10th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, near Mount Mary's Church, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished substantial-made household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, specially made to order by Jamsedji Nowrojee, Cabinet Maker, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome 6 lights glass table candillabras, first-rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very handsome Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, handsome China and Japanese vases, very rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of BOMANJEE ARDASIR WADIA, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, January 8, 1892.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BULLOCKS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Municipal Stable, Byculla, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Miya Bhica (alias Shaik Kassum) Soodkia Wagoo, an insolvent, consisting of four pairs of bullocks.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, January 8, 1892.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,

21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will hold their usual Auction Sale at their rooms—

25 boxes very superior St. Julien, St. Estephe, and Medoc.
10 boxes extra dry champagne.
15 cases Polo Bitter.
A choice assortment of various designs of Globe Lamps.
400 pairs of gent's and children boots.
One case fancy articles containing flowers, fans, hats and caps, inkstands and stationery.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, January 8, 1892.

CLARKE'S UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE.

WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for Doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE

FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.

This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. I will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of wood work or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.

SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
85, Beehoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48; for one year, [illegible] months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, [illegible]

SPENCER & CO.'S CIGARS.

PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

SALISBURYS, GOLD MOHURS, SIESTAS,
BEACONFIELDS, IMPERIALS, MAYOS,
TORPEDOS, LITTLE RANDOLPHS, SUMATRAS.

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.

PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.

These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the monsoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.

Diameter at base, 7 ins.
Height, including stopper, 11 ins.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.

SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.

CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

WANTED.

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.

WANTED, a School Master and Mistress (Married Couple preferred) certificated, Church of England. Salary for Master Rs. 150; Mistress Rs. 50. Free quarters. Apply to the Agent, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. Applicants should state nationality whether European or Eurasian and training received. Certificates required.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BEST Cawnpore Single and Double Leather Belting of all Sizes and Miscellaneous Leather Goods. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Sub-Agents in Bombay for the Government Army Boot Factory, Cawnpore, and are prepared to supply the above. Samples of Belting and other Leather Goods can be obtained for inspection on application.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Church Lane, Fort.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£300,000.
HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

From 1st January 1892. Interest on Current Accounts will be allowed at 2 per cent. on the MINIMUM MONTHLY balances.

On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 4 per cent. per annum.
6 ,, ,, 3 ,, ,,
3 ,, ,, 2 ,, ,,

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,
AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HIOGO.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO
SINGAPORE.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.
On Fixed Deposits, for 6 months, at 3 Per Cent.
Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 607,229
REST	,, 20,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ....4½ per cent. per annum

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts, daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

A Baggage and Agency Department in London has been added for the convenience of Eastern Constituent, and a West End Branch has been opened at 25, Cockspur St., Trafalgar Square.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND	£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge, under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 55
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 30
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 15
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrears.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 32
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 18
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 6-8

These Up-Country Rates include Postage Rates.
SINGLE COPY ....As. 4.
Price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS:—

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2-8
Third do.	,, 2-8

Fourth and succeeding insertions ......As. 2½ per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	As. 8 per line.
Second do.	,, 4½
Third do.	,, 2

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

IN BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY.	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-Yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7-8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, [illegible]

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other R[illegible] should be made payable to "The Propri[illegible] Bombay Gazette.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	Rs. 25	980
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1000
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	6 pr. ct.	890
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	122½
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£28
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	330
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80	$125	all	15 pr. ct.	£53—
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	170
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	150
Silver Share	..	..	..	..	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,100xd
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr.ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	90	810
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	205
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	375
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	10	127½
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co Ld	500	200	200	16	115
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	45 dvd	350
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,425
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	..	Rs. 20	175xd
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	100	975
French	300	500	all	50	545
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	80	410xd
Hengoli Press Co, Ld	750	400	all	32½	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	63	445
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	80
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 35	240
New Berar	1,200	500	500	55	555
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 12½	111¼
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	20	390
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	135	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	445
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	75	216
Volkart	—	1,000	100	Rs. 100	840

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	100	all	Rs. 20	465ex
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	5	82
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	500	all	9 per.ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	625
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	405
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	..	510
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	530
Central India	3,750	500	500	35	1,220
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	935
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	30	630xd.
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	450
Coral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	0
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 30	447½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	860
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	580
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	510
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	90
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	720
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	575
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	800
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Rs. 17-8	345
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	965
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr.ct.	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	222½
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	745
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500 xd
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	650
Khangaum Manfg. Co	400	250	250	Nil.	610
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr.ct.	193
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	57½	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	100	2,050
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr.ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,360
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	8	110
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,625
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr.ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	175
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	690
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,175
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	670
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,085xd
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	35	525
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100nom
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	270
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	7	215
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	455
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	Rs. 20	455
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co	900	1,000	1,000	Nil.	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370 xd
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	708 xd
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	700

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly guar.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	5 p.c	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New £18 Shares	1...	£ 18	..	do.	420

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000	200	200	10	250
	750	50	150	7½	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	56	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	106
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	830
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	135	3,900
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	33½	975
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100		94
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr.ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,600	500	500	Rs. 37½	870
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr.ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr.ct.	395
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	155
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	..	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	14
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	26½	306
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	100
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	40
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 10	91
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	51xd
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	..	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr.ct.	180
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr.ct.	19
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	7 pr.ct.	77
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	460
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	..	30
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	80
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,800	100	100	5 pr.ct.	50
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr.ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	85	960
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	93
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	5-8	19½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	23	
China Leaf	"	22-11	Nominal.
Pekin Bar Gold old	"	22-9	"
Do. do. new	"	22-5-6	"
Australia do.	"	22-15	
Bombay do.	"	22-8	
English Sovereigns	"	14-6	
Do. Drazons	"	14-5	
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	"	106-12	
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-15	
olas Dollars	"	337	Nominal.
xican do.	"	223	"
ve-Francs	"	231	"

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Western India Flour Mills Company, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Blue Beard, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 6th :—Amizade (brig), from Damaun. Yesterday :—Camorta (s), from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Nizam (s), and Ellora (s), for Calcutta, &c. ; and Waverley (s), Calcutta.

POLO.—There will be a game this afternoon (Friday), commencing at 4-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Camorta and s. s. Ponani entered, and the s. s. Ponani left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, Verawal, Mangrole, Porbunder, and C. Mandvie, per extra s. s. Karagola, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 8 a.m., on Saturday, the 9th instant.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of December, 1891, was 3,122 ; daily average, 100; total of new admissions, 1,398 ; and number of children vaccinated, 182. During the last year, over 17,000 new patients were admitted ; being 2,700 more than the year preceding.

MR. MILN'S READINGS.—A great competition is going on among the students in the sale of seats for Mr. Miln's Shakespearian readings. One student is well to the fore with a sale of over one hundred. A number of prominent citizens have secured season tickets, and it seems highly probable that the readings will be successful.

SERIOUS TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Last night at 8 o'clock, whilst a Parsee lad, named Dossabhoy Cursetjee, was passing along the Hornby Road he was knocked down and ran over by a tram-car. The unfortunate lad, who was seriously injured, was at once taken to the Gokaldass Tejpal Hospital in an unconscious state. The boy is now lying in the Hospital in a very precarious state. There is no hope of his recovery.

FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out amongst a quantity of hay stored in a stable loft, at Nepean Sea Road. On an alarm being raised the fire-engines from Byculla, Pydownee, and Gowalia Tank came immediately on the scene, but they were not required, the fire being put out by the servants. The fire was caused by careless *biddee*-smoking. A servent, after smoking a *biddee*, having thrown the stump on the on the floor. The damage was trifling.

FATAL STREET ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Mr. Allan. F. Turner, Deputy Coroner, touching the death of a woman, named Sackoo, aged 40 years. On Wednesday evening, deceased was crossing Bhendi Bazar Road, when she was knocked down by a carriage. The deceased was seriously injured, several of her ribs being fractured. She was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where she died an hour after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 p.m. :—

Polka......Neumarker ....Faust.
Overture ..Il conte d' Essex....................Mercadantee.
Valse......Mon Ami..............................Gassner.
Bourree ....Dick.
Selection...Les Voltigeurs.....................Planquette.
Mazurka..La Jolie Patineuse..................Maanen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—The success which attended the performance of the "Rough Diamond" by the amateurs of St. Patrick's Club some time ago has prompted them to give a repetition of this one-act piece on Tuesday, January 12, at 9 p.m., when it is to be hoped that a large audience will assemble to witness it. The cast includes the same amateurs as on the previous occasion with the exception of the character of Lord Plato, which will be represented by Mr. C. W. Lauder. The first portion of the programme is an attractive one, and the excellence of the selections, both vocal and instrumental, will not fail to contribute largely towards the success of the entertainment.

ASYLUM FOR POOR PARSI WIDOWS.—Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, has given her house in old Mody Khana Street, Fort, in charity, to be used as residences for poor Parsi widows, at a nominal rent of 8 annas for a suite of rooms for one family. The house is a three-storied one, and is calculated to accommodate about 50 widows. The topmost floor is to be fitted up as a sort of miniature sanitarium, wherein convalescent widows will be located for the benefit of their health. There is another house in rear of the one proposed to be used for widows, the rent of which comes to about Rs. 55, which sum will be utilized in maintaining in order both places and paying the municipal rates and taxes. The estimated value of these two houses is about Rs. 1,25,000.

ATTEMPTING TO BITE A WOMAN'S NOSE.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Shaik Juffer Shaik Hoosein was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with attempting to bite the nose of a woman, named Koolsam. It appeared that the accused who stayed with the woman frequently ill-treated her. In consequence of the abuse she suffered at his hands, she told the man to leave the room in which they lived, and which was rented by the woman, and go and stay elsewhere. The accused left the house, but in a short time returned and knocked against the door, which was fastened from inside. The woman refused to open whereupon the accused broke open the door, and entering the room threw the woman down on the ground and attempted to bite off her nose. The woman's cries for help attracted the neighbours' attention, and they went to her rescue and arrested the accused, who was subsequently made over to the police. The accused in his defence stated that the woman caught hold of his leg and would not let him go unless he paid the money which she had spent for him, and to make her relinquish her hold, be slightly bit her nose. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's imprisonment, with hard labour.

NEW FELLOWS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL has been pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Bombay :—

Mr. Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar, B. A., L. L. B.
Mr John Andrew Cassels, B. A.
Mr Cursetji Manockji Cursetji, B. A., Barrister-at-Law.
Surgeon H. P. Dimmock, L. R. C. P., M. R. C. S.
Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave, B. A.
Mr. Walter C. Hughes, M. I. C. E.
Mr. Charles Henry Jopp, B. A., C. S.
Mr. Mirza Husein Khan, B. A.
Mr. Bazil Lang, Barrister-at-Law.
Mr Alfred Lingard, M. R. C. S., M. B. and M. Ch. (Durham), D. P. H. (Cantab.)
Mr. Patrocinio Lisboa, L. M. (Bot), L. M. and S., M. R. C. S.
Mr. W. R. Macdonell, M. A.
Mr. Thomas Duncan Mackenzie, C.S.
Surgeon-Major C. W. MacRury.
Mr. Nanabhai Ardesar Moos, B. Sc., L. C. E., F. R. S E, F. C. S.
Mr. Tribhowandas Motichand Shah, L. M.
Major H. O. Selby, R. E.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

SPOON COMPETITION.

Rank and Names.	Sighting Shot.	700 yards.	Sighting shot.	800 yards.	Grand Total.
Lieut D J Sharpe	0	34	4	26	60
Lieut F W English	5	30	4	29	59
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens	5	30	3	27	57
Lieut T M English	5	29	3	27	56
Corpl-Sergt H Black	0	28	2	25	53
Corpl G F Lund	0	21	0	30	51
Sergt-Instr J Moore	0	22	5	28	50
Sergt-Major J H Downing	4	27	2	18	45
Vol J A Rawbone	0	21	0	22	43
Vol H Kreis	4	21	2	19	40
Corpl C E Morris	4	16	5	17	33
Vol W Mullen	0	17	0	11	28

All the competitors in the above were members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

J. MOORE, Sergt.-Instructor,
Register-keeper.

COMMANDER HOSKYN, R.N., of the I. M. S. Investigator, has been granted six months' leave on medical certificate, and left Madras for Bombay on Sunday. In his absence Lieutenant Gunn, R. N., who is in charge of a survey of Bombay Harbour, assumes charge of the Indian Marine Survey. It is not yet settled whether he or Lieutenant Smith, R. N., will take command of the I. M. S. Investigator, and until this is known the vessel will remain.

DURBAR AT LUNAWADA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—A durbar was held at Lunawada, on the 29th ultimo, by H. H. the Maharaja Sir Wakhatsingji, K.C.I.E., to mark his appreciation of the success at the last M. A. Examination of Mr. Kashiram Sevakram Dave, Senior Fellow, Deccan College, Poona, who is a subject of this State. In a meeting largely attended by the officers and leading citizens of the place, the Maharaja Saheb said :—"Gentlemen,—The object with which I desired you all to be present here this afternoon is to join me in congratulating Mr. Shevakram Ganeshji Dave, an old and respectable subject of mine, on the creditable success of his worthy son Mr. Kashiram at the last M. A. Examination in history and philosophy. I am glad to see that the expectation which I had early formed of Mr. Kashiram's intelligence and studious habits have been fully realised. It is a great pleasure to me to see that one of my subjects has fully appreciated the value of higher education, in that he had the patience to allow his son to finish his college course. It is my earnest wish that the example set by the father and the son will be followed by other fathers and sons of my loyal subjects with equal zeal and success. I am glad to learn that Mr. Kashiram intends to appear for his LL. B. Examination. That he will be able to succeed in his undertaking and thus become an useful member of society is my earnest wish. It is for you, Mr. Kashiram, to fulfil this wish of your durbar and to deserve the confidence which the Government and the people will repose in you as an educated and enlightened man. Knowledge alone is not sufficient to make a good citizen. The qualities of self-denial, moral courage, honesty of purpose and integrity are the chief elements of a noble character, and I hope that Mr. Kashiram will exert himself to acquire the same. There is nothing, gentlemen, which I appreciate more than a combination of virtue and knowledge wherever I find it, and this assurance will, I trust, be a sufficient stimulant to my loyal subjects to endeavour for its attainment."

Dewan Saheb Mr. Dolatram explained in Gujerati the speech of the Maharaja Saheb, and Mr. Maganlal the Naib Dewan praised the Maharaja Saheb's encouragement to education, and gave a brief account of Mr. Kashiram's career. Some Sanskrit verses suitable to the occasion were specially composed and recited by the Head Shastri of the local Sanskrit Path Shala.

Mr. Kashiram, in reply, said :—"Your Highness Maharaja Sir Wakhatsingji Saheb, Sirdars, and Gentlemen,—I thank you heartily for the honour you have done me this afternoon. I am sure I do not deserve it ; but I am glad to accept it not as done to me or my family in particular, but to learning as such. It will not be too much for me to say that I take a greater delight and pride in this recognition by the Maharaja Saheb of my perseverance than the one I shall have the honour to have at the next Convocation of the Bombay University. I should not have been able to prosecute my studies had it not been for the encouragement and support given to me by the Maharaja Saheb, and, therefore, the credit of my success is considerably due to him. I have also to thank my revered teacher, Mr. Narayanrao, local taluka schoolmaster, who constantly encouraged my father. That I should try my best to prove worthy of the character which your Highness so justly admires is my first duty and chief ambition. As a loyal subject of the State it is also my duty to be useful to the State and to the people ; and this duty, I am sure, can best be performed under a Prince who, I am glad to say from personal experience, is a great lover of literature and has a great interest and insight in philosophical subjects ; and the fact that Mr. Dolatram who, I learn, has infused vitality not only in the cause of education but in all the departments of the State, and is himself an author is a favourable circumstance for the same. In conclusion I pray to the Almighty that he may bestow His choicest blessings upon our much beloved and revered Maharaja Saheb."

At the conclusion of the reply, the Maharaja Saheb presented Mr. Kashiram Dave with a costly dress of honour, and the meeting dispersed.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 8.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Testamentary Suits.

18-90—Ardesir, H, and D—Ruttonbai vs Hormusjee Maneckjee Mody—Nanu and H. For settlement.
6-91—Balkrishna, V N K—L W G Rivett-Carnac vs Cursetjee Heerjeebhoy—In person.
32-91—Tyebjee and D—Noorbai widow vs Sarabai Roughton and B.
1-91—J C Cama—Shree Gourdhundas Nanjee and another vs Deweuron Mudonjee—D S Garud.
30-91—Ardaseer H and D—Salmabee widow vs Sheik Cumroodin Bin Shaik Gukroodin—D S Garud.

Postponed Long Causes.

282-91—Payne G and S—Narron Hurry vs Bapoojee Cooverjee and others—R Skipsy. Part heard.
242-91—In person—A pauper—Mirhurry Narrayen Mahojur vs Jankibai and another—In person—Part heard.
525-90—Little S F and N—Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and another vs C A Turner and others—Ardaseer H and D—B K and Macfarlane E and H
107-86—Ardaseer H and D—C A Turner vs Purshotumdas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy and another—Little S F and N—B and K and M E and H.

(Before the Hon Mr JUSTICE FARRAN.)

For Judgment.

139-90—Payne G and S—T D Charlesworth and others vs Jafferbhoy Ludhobhoy—Thakerdas D and C.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

376-89—Roughton and B—Kulsumbibi vs Ahmed Mahomed and others—C, B, and Co ; and M. E. and H. Part heard.
112-91—Tyebjee and D—Joshee Hurry Ruttonsey vs Tookaram Rowjee and others—C, W, and S.
256-91—M, D, and J—Lukhmivahoo vs Runchordas Huridas Ardeseer, H, and D.
80-91—Shamro P—A pauper—Mahomed Maheroodin vs Bibunbee—Payne G and S.
409-90—In person—Meer Yacoobally Meer Mahabially vs Shaw Mohundas Vullubdas—In person.
30-91—Tyebjee and D—Sudasew Ramchunder vs Ludha Ragowjee—Munsookllall D and J.

To be heard as a Short Cause.

282-18-392-91—Little S F and N—C A Beyts and another vs Otto Martin and another—Conroy and B.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Defended New Long Causes.

417-91—K.J. Mantri—Bhasker Rughoonath vs. Babaji Baboolji—Crawford, B. & Co.
418-91—In person, a pauper—Esmail Ahmed and another vs. Oosman Mahomed and another—In person.
419-91—In person, a pauper—Annaji Rowji vs. Kondaji Kanoji—In person.
427-91—Payne, G., and S—H. C. Stephens vs. Allabhoy Esmailji—Crawford, B. & Co.
445-91—In person—Mahadoo Khundoo Sett and another vs Hussubai and others—In person.
448-91—Janardhan and A—Runchordas Soorjee vs Narrondas Soorjee and another—M N Suklatwalla.
454-91—Crawford B and Co—Muthooradas Lowjee Amersee Vullubjee and another—Little S F and N.
462-91—Payne G and S—Dhurumdas Purmanundas vs Abdoolally Sett—Conroy and B.
464-91—Bhaishunker and K—Premjee Treecomdas vs Goculdas Madhowjee—Little S F and N.
468-91—Little S F and N—Dewchund Anoopchund vs Ishwardas Ragoonath and others—Macfarlane E and H.
469-91—Little S F and N—Joshee Dewjee Canjee vs Joshee Dewjee Ashee—Nanu and H.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay :—

Altschurt, J
Addie, G
Adiker, M N
Armstrong, W, Miss
Allen, Miss
Blanchard, J A
Bate, C, Miss
Bate, H
Brown, S R, Mrs
Briggs
Bulkeley, Mrs
Baldwin, W
Bucknir, E M, Miss
Braby, J
Crittil, J
Crighton and Sons
Costello
Coutts, Mrs
Caldwell, D
Cooke, EC, Miss
Cassanello, Dr
Charles, R
Courtney, C G
Crouch, S
Clarke, A H
Cooper, Mrs
Coats, A
Crawhall, L W
Domingo, D
Davidson, W J
Durant, H, Mrs
Davis, C W
Dunsford, F, Mrs
Douglas, E, Mrs
Ekells, G R, Revd
Ellis, H
Ellis, J E
Farrell, J B
Fernandes, A C
Fraser, A T, Col
Fereiltolea, I
Foreshew, L, Mrs
Farmer, E H
Graves, C A
Griffith, Dr
Good, D
Goth, J
Gibson, E
Hopkins, W
Hogg, C J
Hill, C G
Henckley, H, Mrs
Hanson, C M
Herbert, A K R, Brig-Genl
Hunter, H C L
Harding, O
Hildreth, Miss
Hogan, E, Colonel
Halluck, S, Mrs
Hardcastle, F E B
Habertoudt, G
John PrakashGangahi
Jenkins, W A
Jones W H D, Col
Jackson, D
Jacquecuyer, G R
Leslie, Mrs
Lawrence, C R
Lennox, M
Lawrence, W R
Martin, W J
Margau, O V
Munn, P W
Maxwell, Miss
Meachan, Miss
McGarry, F L
Mechelland, Mrs
Morris, J B, Surgeon
Milder, B
Muinett & Co, R
Morris, E J
Newman, F J
Noad, W C
Powell, L W, Miss
Peyanlall
Power, J H
Pereira, E, Mrs
Pears, H
Peris, G
Paul, P G, Dr
Prengi, A G
Prickard, H S
Robertson, W
Rogenburg, M
Reley, J P
Reid, L H, Capt
Rook, C P
Roberts, P
Reminghous, G
Storer, Col
Stanison, M
Sturmer, E
Swali, A J
Schhsniger, M C
Smith & Co
Sukhlia
Stone, Mrs
Smith, E, Miss
Stuart
Schiffers, A
Specler, L
Structberg, A T
Stanton, E C, Capt
Suttuig, G, Baron
Simeon, Miss
Torkutoba, J
Thomas, S H
Tonnochy, Miss
Unwin, F
Vincent, A H
Venezeous, D C
Wright, S A B, Mrs
Wingfield, R, Mrs
Wilson, I W
Westland, A B
Wright, W R
Wedmann, N
Waran
Wentworth, F
Wharton, G L, Revd
Younghusband, A D
Yannaggally, F

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure, Mild, and Emolient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Childrens Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Waverly, 2,022 tons, Captain R Calvert, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE brig Amizade, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 6th instant from Damaun (3rd Jan), with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Camorta, 1,358 tons, Captain J Blott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (6th Dec), with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Revd Sitmore, Dr. Mitchell, and nine deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Ellora, 1,470 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr Fleming, Mr E M Pratt, Mr W Bordes, and 20 deck.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following notice to mariners has been issued by the Port Officer, Rangoon :—The floating light vessel Krishna will not be brought to Rangoon for her annual repairs until about the 20th instant.

The floating light vessel Colombo, which will take the station, will be painted red with the name Krishna in white letters on her sides.

The range of visibility of the Colombo's light is eight miles.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Clan Gordon	1313	Morison	B	F Muir & Co
" Naderi	1168	McAllister	C	Bo & P S N Co
" City of Edinburgh	2102	Frame	D	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Nyanza	1421	Symons	F	Allana Munjee & Co
H M S Schwalbe	670	Oelrichs	G	German Man-of-War
S.S. Waverly	2022	Calvert	K	T Morrison & Co.
" Siam	1588	Weighell	M	P & O S N Co
" Ibo	1112	Costa	N	V Ebrahim & Co
" La Seyne	1157	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S. S. Poonani	543	Alongside	Sheppherd & Co
" Krishna	199	30 tons crane	do.
" Brahmani			do.
" Camorta	1355	Blott	M Mackenzie & Co

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Deccan	2022	Bray	1	Hajee Cassum
" Singapore	2431	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni
" Bisagno	1487	Baccaroni	4	F Bozzoni
" Teheran	1671	Sams	5	P & O Co
" Mirzapore	2168	Harvey	6	P & O Co
" Niagara	1987	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
" Lycia	2116	Fletcher	10	K Nixon & Co
" Inchlonga	1944	Hanbury	12	K Nixon & Co

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Amizade (brig)	Nacoda	Damaun, Jan 3.
7	Camorta (s)	Blott	Calcutta, Dec 6.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Nizam (s)	Leftwich	Calcutta, &c.
	Waverly (s)	Calvert	Calcutta.
	Ellora (s)	Sheldrick	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Schooner Futtay Issilamo, for Quillimane.
Steamer Baghdad, for Coast and Calcutta.
" Lalpoora, for Calcutta, Rangoon, &c.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
3 County of Caithness sp..Cumming..Liverpool, Aug 3.
Lindula s...............Allen ......Mauritius, Dec 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 3.—H. M. steamers Boadicea and Lapwing, & steamer Nuddea, and ship Zemindar.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.
2 Chindwara s .... Calcutta.
Mombasa s........ ...... London.
4 Niemen s......... ...... Colombo.
Nawab s .... Calcutta.
Virawa s .... Calcutta.
5 Palitana s........ ...... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.
1 Rajpootana s .... Calcutta.
Pundua s.......... ...... Singapore.
2 Putiala s .... Rangoon.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 7.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Armenia s—16 cases oilmenstores, E Russooljee ; 5 cases tobaccos, H M Hassum ; 500 boxes bar soap, Ebramjee Esmaljee Tatia ; 4 cases soap, H Sheriar.
Lycia s—2 cases silvered plate glass, Tyabally Jeewajee.
Armenia s—51 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 25 cases whisky, Eduljee Bazonjee, 100 cases whisky, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Kirby Hall s—30 cases whisky, Regold and Bergman.
Clan Fraser s—4 cases whisky, Thomson Taylor.
Niagara s—150 hogsheads ale, F. Fischer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Khedive s—2 cases stationery Thacker and Co ; 13 cases ham, bacon and cheese, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 10 cases medicine, &c., F S Madon and Co ; 8 cases chemicals, V Bhicka and Co ; 25 cases sherry and portwine, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 50 cases brandy, 25 cases whisky, 25 cases champagne and 95 cases sherry, portwine, &c., Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.
Canton s—24 cases cognac, P N Kerrawalla and Co.
Chyebassa s—5 casks soft soap, E A Hoosein ; 5 bales printing paper, M Sakharam Joshi ; 35 cases portwine, &c., Jamsetjee Framjee ; 30 cases champagne, Volkart Brothers.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Khedive s—70 cases claret, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 41 cases liqueurs and 138 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 101 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee ; 125 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee and Omrighur.
Locksley Hall s—30 cases brandy, D Cowasjee.
Eden Hall s—75 cases brandy, D Cowasjee ; 4 cases claret, A Schneider.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ehrenfels s—10 cases glycerine soap, Eugene Meiffre.
Chyebassa s—204 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2 cases glassware, A Sajeen ; 8 cases glassware, H H Ahmed ; 11 cases soap, N H Cassam.

FROM CHARENTE.

Khedive s—50 cases champagne, Croft, Wells and Co ; 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Framjee.
Clyde s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—30 packages lead shot, E Mahomedally and Co ; 3 cases oilmenstores, E Russooljee ; 5 cases saffron, H A Hormusjee ; 2 cases saffron, S Narayen and Co ; 9 cases provisions, S Hiptoola ; 20 packages bird-shot, M Noorbhoy ; 70 cases virmouth, D Cowasjee.

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—75 cases anniline dye, G Mooljee ; 30 cases printing papers, The "Times of India" ; 5 cases stationery, E M Abdoolally and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lycia s—30 bales wool, C H B Forbes and Co ; 510 cwts myrabollams, H Gokaldas ; 11 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co ; 1,000 cwts wheat, Tokersee Ludha.
City of Edinburgh s—18,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co ; 316 cwts coir yans, A Mahadew ; 2,000 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co ; 780 cwts bones, Esmal Peerdina ; 38 tons oil cake, Thos Moore and Co ; 175 cwts coir yarn, L Maneckchand.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Gordon s—60 cwts deer horns, V Gangjee ; 71 bales skin, W and A Graham and Co ; 900 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,000 cwts maize, John Fachiri ; 650 cwts horns, R Kaderbhoy ; 387 gum, Otto Martin ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 24 cwts chutney and 400 lbs curry powder, Treacher and Co ; 999 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 1,000 cwts gum, V Madhewjee.
Hesper s—501 cwts nigerseed, 60 cwts kurdeeseed, 3 cwts mowraseed, 200 cwts fenee greek, 1,400 cwts jowaree. and 300 cwts mussoor, A Blaschek and Co ; 78 cwts olibanum, A M Hassam ; 4,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co ; 270 lbs nettleseed, Vittoba Antoba ; 6,000 cwts castorseed, R Brothers.

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchlonga s—110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co ; 760 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 72 bales hemp, Itcharam Harjeewandas.

FOR HULL.

Oberon s—56,000 cwts wheat and 14,007 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—50 bales cotton, Glade and Co ; 100 bales cotton and 1,999½ cwts gingelly seed, Volkart Brothers ; 3,113 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR NAPLES.

Singapore s—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno s—100 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 25 bales twist, John Fleming and Co ; 1,000 cwts onion, Allana Moonsee ; 300 cwts sandlewood, C Ebrahim and Co ; 875 cwts raisins, 130 cwts olibanum, 50 cwts kismis, and 8 cwts selarus, Quan Lun Yue ; 101 bales twist, C Ebram and Co ; 375 bales twist, C H Tata ; 37½ cwts ooplete, 22½ cwts fennelseed, 12½ cwts byssabole, and 20 cwts kismiss, Yue Lun Ching.
Teheran s—100 bales twist, The Indo-China M Co ; 10 cwts tamarined-fish, Bombay Landing and Forwarding Co ; 53 cwts raisins and 8 cwts fennel seed, A H Cumroodin and Co ; 18 cwts bysabole, Rawjee Canjee ; 130 cwts olibanum, 350 cwts raisins and 68 cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Yue ; 25 tons iron, G Sheriff Bros ; 50 tons iron R Vulubdas ; 30 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon ; 160 bales twist, N B Mody and Co ; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 37 cwts olibanum, A Chaglanee and Co ; 16½ cwts fishmaws, L Dewjee ; 18 cwts bees wax, The P and O Co ; 37½ cwts ooplete, 30 cwts fennelseed and 105 cwts raisins, Yue Lun Ching.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Mirzapore s—610 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co ; 250 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co ; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co ; 200 bales twist, C Ebram and Co ; 759 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, T Mooljee Sons and Co ; 100 bales twist, Cawasjee Brothers.
Bisagno s—25 bales twist, John Fleming and Co ; 299 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram and Co ; 150 bales twist, C H Tata.

FOR KOBE.

Teheran s—150 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, John Fleming and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Lalpoora s—111 bales cotton, R Luchimondas ; 62 bales cotton, R Foolchund ; 100 bales cotton, Phiroze C Sethna.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 4.

Baddeley, Lt-Col, Bengal, Ordnance Dept, on leave, from Cawnpore.

JANUARY 6.

Dickinson, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Chaplin, Col, Ms, J A G, on leave, from Mian Mir.

JANUARY 7.

Black, Major, 1st Bo Gr, on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY, 6.

Baddeley, Lt-Col, Bengal Ordnance Dept, from leave, to Cawnpore.
Swinton, Capt. Bengal from leave, to Hyderabad Deccan.

JANUARY 7.

Symons, Lt-Col, K O York L I, on duty, to Poona.
Black, Major, 1st Bo Gr. on leave, to Baroda.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 7th January, 1892.

1.—The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 9th instant, at 4-45 p.m. at the Cruickshank Road and of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-45 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid, members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructor, and producing their Tram tickets.

2. No. 2961 Volunteer I Gonsalves having rejoined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and post-to "F" Company.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be drill at the Riding School on Monday, the 11th instant, at 7 a.m. Plain clothes.

2. The Squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines on Tuesday, the 12th instant, at 7 a.m. Carbines to be worn.

By Order
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 8th January, 1892.

1. There will be gun drill at the Fort Head-quarters at 7 a.m. to-day.

2. The proficiency class will meet at the Nesbit Road Head-quarters at 8-45 p.m. to-day.

3. To-morrow, Saturday, No. 2 Company will parade at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m. and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to commence the Annual Course of Gun Target Practice Dress-Drill Order.

4. To-morrow, Saturday, No. 1 Company will not proceed to Mahaluxmi Fort as previously ordered, but will parade instead at the Apollo Bunder at 4-15 p.m., and proceed to Colaba with No. 2 Company to Colaba. Dress—Drill order.

5. A Regimental Committee meeting will be held at the Fort Head-Quarters on Monday next, the 11th instant, at 6-30 p.m. Business : 1st—To fix the date of the annual Ball ; 2nd—Corps accounts ; and the 3rd—The appointment of a Committee to assist in carrying out the arrangements for the Camp.

By Order
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jany. 7, 1892.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Majors, subject to her Majesty's approval :—Indian Staff Corps.—Captains Allan Smith and Alexander Bowes Mein.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed in and out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Major F. G. Alexander, S. C., Second-in-Command, 10th Bo L. I., for one year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Lieut A L Pilleau S C., Sqdn Officer, 2nd Bo Lancers, for one year, pension service seventh year.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from date of being struck off duty :—Capt R Baillie, S C., Second-in-Command, 20th Bo Infy, for one year.

The undermentiond officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year :—Sub-Condr O O'Hanlon, Commissariat Dept.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Sadashiv Sakharam, residing at Junnar, is appointed, a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, for the Junnar taluka of the Poona District, vice Mr Amritrao Khrishna Deshpande, deceased.

Mr Vishnu Keshav, residing at Khed, is appointed a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, for the Khed taluka in the Poona District, vice Mr Khanderao Bapuji transferred to Savda in the Khandesh District.

Mr Balwantrao Yeshwant Vaidya, residing at Junnar, is appointed a Village Munsif under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, for the town of Junnar in the Poona District vice Mr Amritrao Krishna Deshpande, deceased.

Mr Narayan Malhar Kulkarni, residing at Chandhe, is appointed a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, for the Nevasa taluka of the Ahmednagar District, vice Mr Narayan Bhikaji, deceased.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Ganesh Janardan Agashe, B A, Head Master, Byramji Jijibhoy High School, Thana, is granted furlough for one year.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr Abdul Fatta Molvi, B A, to be Professor of Persian, Deccan College, vice Shams-ul-ulama Khan Bahadur Hoshangji Jamaspji Dastur, retired ; Mr Ganesh Vyankatesh Limaye, B A, to act as Head Master, Thana High School, during the absence of Mr Ganesh Janardan Agashe, B A, or pending further orders ; and Mr Kashinath Ganesh Kelkar, B A, to be Deputy Educational Insp, Satara, on probation, vice Rao Saheb Narayan Krishna Gokhale, retired.

Mr Venkatesh Abaji Sohoni and Rao Saheb Lakshuman Vishnu Paranjpe respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Deputy Educational Inspr, Sholapur sub-division.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint, vice Mr C T Wingate proceeding on leave, Mr W D. Sheppard, C S, to be Forest Settlement Officer for the Kanara District.

The Governor in Council is also pleased to appoint the Collector of Kanara to hear appeals from any orders passed by the said Forest Settlement Officer.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the inquiry and record in respect of the Protected Forests of the said district shall be made and prepared in the same manner and subject to the same provisions and right of appeal as in the case of Reserved Forests.

Messrs C N Seddon, C S, F G Pratt, CS, and P R Caddell, CS, passed an examination in Hindustani on the 4th inst.

Mr C M Hogson, Assist Consvr of Forests, SC, passed an examination in Kanarese on the 4th inst.

Mr C N Seddon, C S, to be Assist to the Collector of Poona.

Mr P R Cadell, C S, to be Assist to the Collector of Ahmednagar.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Bahadur Ichharam Bhagvandas, Personal Assist to the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

Mr G A Hight, Depy Consvr of Forests, second grade, and Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following permanent promotion in the Engineering Establishment :—Mr T D Little, M Inst C E, to be Chief Engineer, second class.

BY H M'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges have been pleased to grant Mr J D S FitzMaurice, acting Assistant Judge of Ratnagiri privilege leave for one month and seventeen days.

BY THE COMMISSIONER.

Central Division.

Rao Saheb Lakshman Narsinh Ransing, Mamlatdar of Chalisgaon, in the Khandesh district, is transferred to Jalgaon in the same district.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 6th January, 1892.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... 29·916
Temperature of the Air .... 77·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 69·8
Dew Point .... 66·1
Relative humidity of Air .... 0·684
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10) .... 0·8
Maximum temperature of air read (at 8 a.m. next day) 85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 70·0
General Directions of Wind* ......NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* 202

* From midnight to midnight.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 7TH OF JANUARY, 1892.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind.		Temperature in shade.		Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall.		
		Direction.	Rate per hour.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.		Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	30·155	W	1	72·1	52·1	72	...	0·10	−0·53
Agra	30·163	N W	3	75·6	50·1	83	...	..	−0·22
Cawnpore	30·154	Calm.	1	73·1	45·5	90	..	..	..
Allahabad	30·140	Calm.	1	76·5	46·9	86	..	..	−0·67
Jhansi	30·148	Calm.	1	79·4	49·7	63	..	..	−0·26
Jacobabad	30·126	N N W	2	78·4	48·0	61	...	...	..
Karachi	30·099	N N E	10	83·0	57·0	62	..	...	−0·08
Ajmere	30·178	N E	5	78·7	52·8	63	..	..	−0·23
Deesa	30·059	E	9	89·7	57·9	34	..	...	−0·15
Rajkote	30·048	Calm.	3	89·9	57·0	42	...	..	−0·35
Veraval	30·028	Calm.	4	..	60·2	59	..	..	...
Neemuch	30·162	E	5	80·8	53·8	34	..	..	−0·32
Indore	30·136	Calm.	1	82·1	46·9	73	...	...	−0·67
Saugor	30·141	Calm.	1	81·8	50·9	60	..	..	−1·62
Jubbulpur	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..
Hoshangabad	30·150	E	5	80·3	54·8	48	..	...	−1·31
Khandwa	30·134	S E	2	84·7	51·6	58	..	..	−1·07
Raipur	30·129	Calm.	2	81·0	54·3	67	..	...	−1·98
Nagpur	30·132	N	3	81·9	54·3	59	..	...	−1·65
Amraoti	30·109	E	3	84·9	58·3	50	..	...	−1·86
Akola	30·144	N E	2	85·0	49·6	52	..	...	−2·40
Surat	30·040	N E	L	91·1	61·0	59	...	...	−0·18
Malegaon	30·131	N N E	4	86·4	51·5	55	..	..	−1·40
Bombay	30·012	E N E	8	85·0	71·2	78	..	0·01	−0·86
Poona	30·099	Calm.	6	86·6	57·9	46	..	0·02	−1·64
Sholapore	30·098	E S E	8	87·2	60·1	44	..	...	−1·79
Ratnagiri	29·994	E	6	91·4	68·4	47	...	0·01	−0·79
Belgaum	30·951	E	7	83·8	59·4	55	..	1·51	−0·49
Goa	29·990	E	5	87·1	70·4	76	..	..	..
Karwar	29·996	Calm.	2	88·8	65·9	74	..	0·54	−2·60
Mangalore	29·991	E	2	86·8	70·4	74	...	2·01	−1·68
Calicut	29·981	E N E	8	88·3	69·6	73	..	3·97	−3·44
Cochin	29·976	N E	M	90·3	71·1	70	...	9·07	−0·62
Bangalore	30·137	N E	5	82·2	56·9	81	...	0·66	−3·81
Secunderabad	30·140	E	6	83·2	59·9	89	..	..	−2·09
Masuliptm.	30·082	N N E	5	83·1	65·6	88	...	..	−8·27
Bellary	30·087	S E	4	87·5	61·0	80	...	0·72	−1·58
Cuddapah	30·078	E S E	..	87·5	63·4	76	...	0·53	−6·40
Madras	30·044	N	11	83·7	71·2	84	..	..	..
Coimbatore	30·064	N E	5	85·4	63·3	97	..	1·45	−4·38
Trichinopoly	30·035	N N W	7	86·0	67·9	76	..	4·68	−5·37
Negapatam	29·982	N E	19	81·4	75·7	76	..	33·97	+2·67
Colombo, (6th Jan.)	29·977	N N E	10	83·0	73·0	88	0·30	27·74	+6·78

In column "Wind, rate per hour." L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Bombay, the pressure changes during the past twenty-four hours have been generally small and somewhat irregular. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest on the West and South Coromandel Coast and in Ceylon. The gradients along the coasts are moderate, but elsewhere they are generally slight. Pressure is much below the normal in Lower Sind, Gujarat and at Mangalore, Calicut, Madras, and Negapatam, the variations in other places being insignificant. Winds are westerly to north-westerly at Delhi, Agra, Jacobabad, Nagpur, Madras and Trichinopoly, and north-easterly to south-easterly in all other parts of the country. The force has been fresh to strong at Madras and Negapatam, and generally light in other places. This morning the wind velocity was 14 miles an hour at Calicut and 12 at Negapatam and Karachi. Except at Mangalore, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, the maximum temperature is above the average everywhere, the excess amounting to from 4° to 7° in Sind, Rajputana, Gujarat and at Central India, and locally at Surat, Saugor, and Bangalore. The highest maximum was 91° at Surat and Ratnagiri. Nights are very hot in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and at Neemuch and Surat, but the departures below or above the mean elsewhere are slight. The lowest temperature registered last night was 48° at Jacobabad. Humidity has increased generally in the Punjab, North-West Provinces, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast, and at most stations in the Madras Presidency, but elsewhere it has changed irregularly. The skies are cloudy to overcast to-day in Mysore, the Punjab, the Madras Presidency, and at Calicut and Cochin. No rain has fallen at any station since yesterday. The weather is very cloudy to-day on the Coromandel Coast and to the south of lat. 12°, and, as humidity is increasing, a few light light local and scattered showers are not unlikely. Elsewhere, the weather continues to be generally fine.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 7.

The barometer changes are everywhere small ; and readings are highest in the extreme north of west India and lowest in the neighbourhood of Ceylon. Winds are unchanged, and directions show northerly over the Bay area, easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula, and north-easterly over Sind, and light and variable elsewhere. The force is from fresh to strong in Negapatam and Colombo, the mean temperature being above the normal in all provinces, except Bengal, the Central Provinces, and Madras, where there is no variation. Sky is cloudy in the south of the Peninsula. A few drops of rain are reported from Colombo, Meerut, Roorkee, and Ludhiana and none elsewhere. The weather is probably squally and unsettled over the south-west of the Bay. Rain is possible in the extreme of south Carnatic. The disturbance in the north-west has disappeared.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY 1892.

9, Mr. G. C. Miln's Shakespearian Readings.
10. Sunday—Rev. Father Black's Mission, Cathedral.
H. E. the Governor leaves for Poona.
11, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
European Civil Service Association Meeting, Town Hall
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
12, Tuesday—"C" Co., B. V. Rifles, March Out.
13, Wednesday—Concert at Town Hall in aid of the Indo British Institution.
Bombay Foxhounds meet at Santa Cruz.
G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Christmas Treat.
14, Thursday—Gymkhana Meeting, Government House Parel.
15, Friday—Meeting of University Senate.
Dance at the Ladies' Gymkhana.
16, Saturday—Arrival of General Booth, Victoria Terminus, 6 a.m. Mass Meeting on the Esplanade, 5-30 p.m.
G. I. P. Railway Gymkhana Sports.
Mr. G. C. Miln at Novelty Theatre.
17, Sunday—General Booth on the "Christianity of Christ."
18, Monday—Municipal (Ward) Elections.
General Booth's Lecture on "Darkest England," Town Hall.
19, Tuesday—General Booth on the "Principles and Progress of the Salvation Army."
Native Christian Assembly, 8 p.m.
Legislative Council, Secretariat, 3-30.
20, Wednesday—General Booth on "The True Religion of Humanity" and "Social Reform Work."
21, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Public Farewell to General Booth, Esplanade.
22, Friday—General Booth's Private Conference.
23, Saturday—Departure of General Booth.
Mr. G. C. Miln at the Novelty Theatre.
25, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal (Ward) Election.
26, Tuesday—Performance of Haydn's "Creation" by the Philharmonic Society.
28, Meeting of Municipal Corporation for Final Approval of Bye-laws.
30, Mr. Miln at the Novelty Theatre.

FEBRUARY.

1, Monday—Municipal (Chamber of Commerce) Elections.
2, Tuesday—Yacht Club Regatta.
3, Wednesday—Bombay Art Society's Exhibition, Secretariat.
4, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race Back Bay Baths.
Yacht Club Regatta.
6, Saturday—Bombay Volunteer Artillery Camp opens, Mahaluxmi Fort.
8, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
Municipal (Justice) Elections.
Poona Sky Races.
10, Wednesday—Poona Sky Races.
13, Saturday—Annual Inspection, B. V. Artillery, Mahaluxmi Fort.
Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
15, Monday—"Wheal" Cup Competition, Mahaluxmi Fort.
16, Tuesday—Lady Harris's Fancy Dress Ball, Bombay.
Volunteer Artillery Camp closes, Mahaluxmi Fort.
17, Wednesday—Scottish Orphanage Concert at the Town Hall.
18, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
19, Friday—Municipal (Fellows) Elections.
20, Saturday—Gymkhana Steeplechase (Open) and Bombay Sky Races.
22, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
24, Wednesday—Byculla Club Ball.
25, Thursday—"Acworth" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Half Yearly Meeting, Yacht Club.
27, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Half-Yearly General Meeting, Byculla Club.

MARCH.

1, Tuesday—Expected Completion of the Tansa Duct Works.
Bombay Races.
3, Thursday—"Club" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Bombay Races.
5, Saturday—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
7, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.
10, Thursday—Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
17, Thursday—Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
21, Monday—Yacht Club Dance.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPHS, CHRONOMETERS and CLOCKS of every description repaired, cleaned, and carefully regulated by the best-skilled European watch-makers at Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., opposite Rajabai Clock Tower, Bombay, and at Poona.

COTTAGE PIANO (Soundy and Co.) nearly new. Cost Rs. 650, what offers? Owner going home. "M. B. J." care of this Office.

BADMINTON SHOES.—A New Shoe, Russian Hide, with Patent Front, Extra Quality, Rs. 8-8 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAJOLICA ARTWARE.—Just unpacked, Immense Variety of beautiful Wall-plates, Dessert Dishes, Jardinieres, Flower Pots, Flower Vases, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c., &c.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

COME and SEE our New Specimen GLASSES for Dinner Table, from Annas 5. Those who have gone disappointed apply sharp SHROFF BROTHERS, Church Gate Street, Fort, and Market.

FOR SALE.—Handsome DOG-CART, good as new, (Coleclough & Sons, Dublin,) set English-made harness and stable kit, Rs. 350; Arab horse, just under 14 hands, aged, but full of work, goes either harness or saddle, carries lady, Rs. 250, if sold together Rs. 550. Address "XX," care of this Office.

THE only Firm in Bombay which gives free Watch Glasses and Watch Keys and Clock Keys to their Customers.—STEFFENAUER, & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

MR. H. BALLANTYNE, District Inspector of Police, at Madras, says:—I unfortunately took bad with an attack of Cholera, and by God's blessing and the aid of MOTIWALA'S Diarrhoea Drops I recovered * * * I cannot call it a mild attack. I consider Motiwala's Dirrrhoea Drops an excellent remedy for Cholera, if taken in time.

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FOR

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 7.

REUTER'S financial telegram of last evening reports the English and French Funds unchanged, at 95⅞ for Consols and 95¼ for Rentes. Indian Sterling Loan was also unaltered in London yesterday at 106½, and the market rates of discount showed no further change. The price of Bar Silver remained at 43 9-16d. per oz.; but Rupee Securities were ⅛ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £73¾ for Fours and £72⅞ for 4½ per cents. In New York, Silver declined ¼ cent yesterday, to 94¾, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·84¼ dollars; and the United States Teasury bought 1,120,000 ounces at 94·85 to 94·95 cents per oz.

The weekly Biddings for Indian Council remittances in London yesterday, resulted in the allotment of the 40 lakhs offered, Calcutta taking 16 lakhs, Bombay nearly 24 lakhs, and Madras Rs. 10,000, at 1s. 4⅝d., which shows a decline of 1-32d. from the previous Wednesday's regular allotment rate, and of 1-16 from that obtained for the extra Bills placed on the same day. A trifling amount of extra Bills on Madras was afterwards placed at 1s. 4 21-32d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next week. The Exchange Banks' buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 4 7-16d.

The Wheat and Linseed Markets were, presumably, unaltered yesterday, no further advices regarding them being to hand through Reuter. Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, and for Surats, and Arrivals steady; but both spot and arrival prices were unchanged at Tuesday's quotations. The day's total Sales were 10,000 bales, including 500 Surats. The Imports were 16,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet, but with rather more enquiry, and a less depressed feeling.

The price of Cotton was quite unchanged in New York yesterday, at 7 9-16 cents for ready Mid.-Uplands, and 7·61 cents for April Futures. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 31,000 bales, making the comparison between this season's figures, and those of the two preceding ones as follows:—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts..	31,000	24,000	13,000
Four days' do ...	175,000	147,000	90,000
Since 1st Sept. 1891...	4,725,000	4,621,000	4,408,000

Our local market for the staple has been quiet to-day, with a small business passing, though more than for some time past for exporters' account, on the basis of previous rates. Shippers are reported to have contracted for 700 bales of new Broach, for March delivery, at Rs. 191; and 400 Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 191; and to have taken 200 bales of ready new Karanja Ginned, at Rs. 170; 100 Bengals, at Rs. 165; and 50 Omras, at Rs. 160½; while the Mills have bought only 350 bales, say 200 New Julgaum, at Rs. 157¼; 100 Nugger, at Rs. 170; and 50 Barsee, at Rs. 182½.

This morning's telegraphic weather and crop reports add little to the advices to hand on Monday. The weather was still unseasonable in some districts of the Bengal and Dhollera circles, and rain was threatening at Delhi in the former, while the dewfall was insufficient over a portion of the Cotton area. At Broach the crop continued to flourish, and the Cotton was ready for picking in some places; and at Dhollera itself the plants could scarcely look better.

WHEAT.—Only a small business has been done again to-day in this staple in a quiet market; but previous prices are quoted, all round.

SEEDS have also been taken by shippers to only a small extent, and the price of Linseed has given way half-an-anna per cwt., say to Rs. 6-11-0 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt., other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	3,949	bales.
Wheat	23,204	cwts.
Linseed	2,293	"
Rapeseed	1,466	"
Gingelly	11,523	"
Poppyseed	1,194	"
Groundnuts	1,752	"
Castorseed	1,432	"

FREIGHTS.—There has been more enquiry at ton rates; and a considerable business has been done for Liverpool, for February shipment, at 20s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened at 1-32d. lower, all round, with the exception of one or two Banks which quoted and sold a small amount of Demand at 1s. 4⅝d.; but the rate soon became general at 1s. 4 19-32d. the weakness of the market having brought out remitters, and a fair business was done in Telegraphic and Demand, principally ready. There has been no Private Paper to speak of offering; and this afternoon having brought advice of lower rates for Bills in Calcutta, 1s. 4⅞d. being quoted there for six months' sight, there were buyers here at the close at 1s. 4⅞d. for three months' sight Credits. We quote ready—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 19-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 9-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 21-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 4⅞d.	"
Francs do.	1·76¼	"

The usual weekly official Return relating to Silver at the Mint gives the following figures:—

Statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint from 24th Dec., 1891 to 6th Jan. 1892	Rs. 41,15,000
Silver received during the week	" 7,59,000
	Rs. 48,74,000
New Coin paid during the week	" 400,000
	Rs. 44,74,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals	" 24,14,000
	Rs. 68,88,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER was strong during a part of the day, and rates for Fours advanced to 107 for cash, and 106½ for the February account; but in the afternoon the market became weak and declining, and a drop of ⅛ to 3-16 took place, the cash price at closing having been 106 13-16. For 4½ per Cents 105¼ has been quoted.

SHARES have shown more activity to-day, and prices of Cotton Mill Scrip have advanced in several instances to our revised quotations; other lines being without material change.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JAN. 6.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Imperatrix from Bombay arrived here this evening.

JAN. 7.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha left here yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 6.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Pekin with the India and China mails left here for Bombay at noon to-day.

HONGKONG, JAN. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Peninsular left here for Bombay this afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera 3⅝

The Manchester Market has been quiet, rather more enquiry less depressed.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 4 7-16
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	95⅞
3 per cent. French Rentes	95¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73¾
4½ per cent. " "	72⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	106½
Bar Silver	43 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JANUARY 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Cable Hongkong-Bolinao interrupted. Telegrams for Philippine Islands forwarded by post. No extra charge. No extra address.

Turkish route right.

Telegraph communication with Assab and Massowah interrupted through failure Perim-Assab Cable.

Cables St. Ecroix, Trinidad and Grenade, Trinidad, interrupted.

Mails for Persian Gulf close at Karachi at 11 a.m. on 7th.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CUMINE—December 27, at Sitapur, the wife of the Rev R A Cumine, of a daughter.

DUKE—January 3, at Purneah, the wife of F W Duke, C S, of a daughter.

HARRIS—January 1, at Nagpur, C P, the wife of Surgeon-Major G F A Harris, Civil Surgeon, of a son.

READ—January 1, at Benmore, Darjeeling, the wife of J C Read, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

D'ARCY—CHAMIER—December 29, at Bareilly, N-W P, by the Rev H C Spring, Chaplain, William Edmond D'Arcy, Indian Forest Service, son of the late Rev John D'Arcy, Rector of St Nicholas, Galway, Ireland, to Mary Home, second daughter of Major-General F E A Chamier, B S C.

INGLIS—HAMBLY—December 25, at Dowlaishweram, Godavari District, John, third surviving son of the late Colonel Hugh Inglis, of Kingsmills, Inverness, N B, to Elizabeth Mary, eldest daughter of F Hambly, Esq, Dowlaishweram.

KAYE—TROUP—December 28, at Agra, Levete Mackenzie Kaye, North-West Provinces Police Force, to Georgina, daughter of the late General Colin Troup.

DEATH.

BATH—December 17, at Mahades (Cherrupunji), Kasia and Jantia Hills, Edgar Augustin Bath, aged 47 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1892.

THE list of new Fellows of the University will win approval for its broadly representative character. It is shorter than last year's list, for it includes seventeen names only, as against twenty-one in 1891 and the previous year. But in each of those years the number was above the average, and it should be remembered that Fellowships of the University are much valued and sometimes importunately sought after; so that the Government perhaps does well to maintain the value of the honour by observing a certain economy in distributing it. It is, however, essential that the Senate should be maintained at a proper strength, and be sufficiently representative of the various educational interests with which the University is concerned. Vacancies through death or retirement to Europe have to be filled up annually; and it is sad to think that the nomination of even twenty-one Fellows would not have filled up the vacancies due to these causes in the past year, during which the University has lost by death six European Fellows, namely, the late Sergeant Atkinson, Mr. J. Flynn, Sir Henry Morland, Mr. Rehatsek, Dr. Temperley Gray, and the Rev. F. X. Fibus; and six Indian Fellows, namely, the late Mr. Shantaram Narayen, Rao Saheb Mahipatram Rupram, Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote, the Rev. Narayen Sheshadri, Raja Sir T. Madhavrao, and Rao Bahadur Mahadev Vasudev Barve—a very grievous death-roll indeed—besides about twelve more European Fellows who have left this county for Europe, the greater part probably with no prospect of returning. The present list, if analysed, will be found to be fairly representative of the several Faculties. Four of the new Fellows represent Arts; five the Law Faculty, five Medicine, and three Engineering. Or, to analyse the list from another standpoint, eleven represent Western learning, and six Eastern, though one of the eleven, Mr. Lisboa, is a Graduate of the University. It should not be supposed, because of this preponderance of the West that "Occidentalism," to use Sir Mountstuart Grant Duff's words, "has had too complete a success" in the choice of Fellows. Most of the European Fellows are public servants who retire from all active share in the work of the University when they retire from the service, whereas Fellows who are natives of India can continue to work for the University as long as they live and are able to attend the meetings of the Senate. It is obvious then, that in order to maintain a due and continuous representation of Western thought and learning the annual nomination of European Fellows must be in excess of the nominations of Indian Fellows. A detailed examination of the list will, we think, lead to the conclusion that Government have exercised excellent judgment in their selection. Taking the list in the order in which it stands, the first name is that of Mr. Shivram Vithal Bhandarkar, a Graduate of the University, and a senior pleader practising in the High Court. Mr. J. A. Cassels is a Graduate of Oxford, and a man of wide reading and culture, who has, for several years, rendered excellent service to the University as an Examiner in English. Mr. Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee is also a B. A. of Oxford. He is a Judge of the Bombay Court of Small Causes and the son of a distinguished father, who did much for female education and for the advancement of his race in various ways. Mr. Cursetjee is zealously continuing his father's work by taking a prominent part in the management of the Alexandra School. Dr. Dimmock is Professor of Midwifery at the Grant Medical College, but, long before he attained this position he had been favourably known to the profession by his researches in remote Shikarpor, which resulted in the elucidation of an obscure disease—cerebro spinal fever—which had been very fatal among the prisoners in the Shikarpur Jail and had defied for 25 years all attempts at a correct diagnosis. His discoveries led to the recognition of this disease in other jails in India, and especially in the Alipore Jail near Calcutta. Mr. Ratiram Durgaram Dave's selection for a Fellowship is doubtless in recognition of the valuable assistance which he gave Mr. James Campbell in the preparation of the *Gazetteer* of this Presidency, the work in connection with which, we believe, has not yet terminated. Mr. Walter Hughes is Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, and Major Selby is Deputy Consulting Engineer to Government for Railways in the same Department They will both make valuable additions to the Engineering Faculty. Mr. Jopp, Registrar of the High Court on the Appellate Side, is a Graduate of Oxford and a good scholar. Mr. Mirza Hussein Khan is a solicitor and a Graduate of the University. Of Mr. Basil Lang it is superfluous to say that he is an eminent counsel, who has acted as Advocate-General, and that it is somewhat surprising that he has not been placed on the list of Fellows before. Dr. Lingard, who is in charge of the Bacteriological Laboratory at Poona, is a man of high scientific attainments, and an acquisition to the Senate. Dr. Lisboa, the nephew, we believe, of an old and respected practitioner whose botanical attainments are widely recognised, has studied medicine on the Continent, and has been in practice in Bombay for some years. Mr. Macdonnell is an M.A., and an Honours man of Aberdeen, and is known as a man of high culture. He and Mr. Cassels worthily represent the non-official community of Bombay, and will be a distinct acquisition of strength to the Senate. Mr. Mackenzie, there is little need to state, is Chief Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department; Dr. MacRury is Sanitary Commissioner, and Mr. Moos is a very capable Professor at Elphinstone College. Mr. Tribhowandass Motichand Shah is a medical gentleman in the service of the Junagadh State, and is one of the few native practitioners who have gained distinction in operative Surgery. His recent work on rhinoplasty is a valuable and interesting monograph, based on wide experience. We have referred only briefly to the claims of the various individuals in the list to the academic recognition which is implied in the grant of a Fellowship; but enough has been said to indicate that Government have exercised their selective office with care, and that the Senate will be perceptibly the stronger for the nominations of 1892.

A LUCID and very encouraging exposition of the prospects of Municipal finance during the next three years, and after, was given by the Municipal Commissioner at the adjourned Budget meeting of the Corporation yesterday. As we stated a few days since, the budget for 1892-3 shows an opening balance of sixteen lakhs, and an estimated income from the ordinary sources of revenue of fifty-nine lakhs and a half, giving a total of seventy-five lakhs and a half. The expenditure is estimated at sixty-seven lakhs, of which five lakhs are for the Tansa Works, the new Municipal Buildings, and the increase of the Police Force. Eight lakhs form the closing balance, of which seven will provide against any possible enhancement of taxation for the next three years. A motion was made at the last meeting to send back the budget to the Standing Committee, to be cut down by seven lakhs, on the ground that it is unsound finance to deal with a surplus as part of the available income of the year. Mr. Acworth challenged the allegation of unsound finance. When the Tansa scheme was floated at an estimated cost of one million, enhanced taxation was expressly provided for, in the belief that the six lakhs per annum which would have to be provided for interest and sinking fund could not be otherwise obtained. Such extra taxation was actually sanctioned, and for a year or two levied, but was then taken off. The anticipation that it would have to be reimposed in 1893 or 1894, proves groundless, the seven lakhs to be set apart in the present budget being sufficient to meet the interest on the full loan. The outlay on the Tansa Works will be a million-and-a-half instead of a million, yet the interest and sinking fund will be met out of ordinary revenue. After the expiration of the next three years the outlook will be still better. From the first January, 1893, half-a-lakh per annum will be saved in the interest paid on the Vehar loan. From next year nearly a lakh per annum will be saved on road improvements and new pavements and half-a-lakh will be saved on the Fire Brigade, which will then be provided with the best modern appliances and will be in a condition of the highest efficiency. Thus far two lakhs will become available for other purposes without any increment of taxation. The Commissioner intimates that there is still another resource which may be looked to for nearly a lakh which may be raised without inflicting hardship on anyone. But this is not all. The general tax increases annually by forty thousand lakhs; at a low estimate there will be an increase of revenue under that head of a lakh and a quarter. It will be more, if those who believe that property in Bombay is falling in value should be found to have made too unfavourable an estimate. The water works receipts, which were estimated to yield three lakhs increase in the last five years, have yielded five lakhs; there is, therefore, good ground for estimating that when the Tansa water is available for mills and the like, there will be a further increment of three lakhs. Mills would now gladly pay 12as. per thousand gallons if they could obtain water at that rate. The Commissioner in this connection stated that he was astonished to find that Anglo-Vernacular papers asserted that he and Mr. Tomlinson were "deliberately" stinting the present supply of water, in order to force the rate-payers to expend money on mains for the Tansa supply. Mr. Wacha interpolated the statement that this was the popular impression—a statement which elicited an indignant repudiation of so incredible an imputation. The present water-supply is so short that Tansa water is being brought in to supplement it, and, as Mr. Acworth said, it is certainly astonishing that any candid mind should entertain the idea that the scarcity is being artificially created. Resuming the consideration of the question of Municipal finance, the Commissioner pointed out that the borrowing powers of the Municipality are limited under the Act to double the assessable value of property in the city, which gives four-and-a-half crores as the limit of borrowing. The loans raised or sanctioned amount to three crores and three-quarters, so that the margin left is less than a crore. A third of the revenue goes to pay the interest and sinking fund on loans. The margin is fixed too low, seeing that the completion of the drainage works will probably cost a crore. The limit of double the assessable value of the property in the city is far below that permitted to English cities. Birmingham, which has a Municipal debt of two-and-a-half millions, is contemplating a loan of four millions for water-works. Bradford has borrowed up to four-and-a-half times, and Bolton to five-and-a-half times its rateable value—not at all the same thing as the assessable value, for many properties that are rateable are not assessed. These English cities which have borrowed on so large a scale have most of them inherited from past ages important public works. In Bombay nearly every Municipal work has been created within the last twenty years. The entire Municipal debt has with the exception of that for the Vehar waterworks been contracted since 1875. The Commissioner expressed his regret that many of his auditors pulled long faces when he stated that the wholesome growth of well-considered Municipal debt afforded matter for gratitude, and not for complaint. It represents capital applied to local necessities which cannot possibly be provided for out of current revenue. Most of the money expended in Bombay is reproductive, and it cannot be said that a thousand rupees of it has been misapplied or misspent. This resumé of the financial situation was listened to with attention and respect; the Corporation signified its approval of it by rejecting the proposal to send the Budget back to the Standing Committee.

"IT is not too much to say that the trade of India is threatened by a very serious danger." In this alarming way the *Englishman*, the other day, introduced an article upon the modest project by which, for an outlay of thirty lakhs, the breaks in the metre gauge system in the North-West are to be filled up. It has been known for some time that the scheme was encountering opposition in London, but it has not been so well known that it is in the interests of the "trade of India" that obstruction is being offered to an undertaking of which the sole object is to make the metre gauge system of Upper India effective for the purpose for which it was designed. We have already dealt so fully with this question that it would be superfluous to enter into details for the purpose o[illegible] that instead of threatening trad[illegible] greatly facilitate it. But of course the text with which our contemporary sets off is much too extravagant for him to stick to it. As his argument proceeds it is made clear that it is not the trade of India but the trade of Calcutta for which the writer is concerned. The argument assumes a more intelligible form when it is stated that "To the Rajputana-Malwa only would there be an advantage to be set off against a loss to Calcutta, for goods which now find their way down the Bengal and North-Western or Oudh and Rohilkhund when once in metre-gauge wagons, would be sent round the Rajputana-Malwa to Bombay, the natural advantages of which port prevail against a considerably lower railway freight to Calcutta." This, of course, concedes the whole case for the scheme we have advocated. Despite "considerably lower railway freight"—presumably on the Oudh and Rohilkhund and the East Indian—Calcutta loses much of the traffic that would otherwise go to it because Bombay has natural advantages over that port, and these "natural advantages," it is fair to argue, would be more freely made use of but for the unnatural disadvantages to which the metre gauge system is subjected by breaks of gauge at Cawnpore and Behramghat. To close in this break by laying a third rail between Cawnpore and the Bengal and the North-Western line would not be, as our contemporary supposes, "giving Bombay more advantage than it already possesses, at the public expense." It would simply remove the disadvantage which a short break imposes upon the metre gauge system in the north-west and the region it serves. To treat the metre gauge system as an intruder in those parts is absurd. It is there already, covering the ground in all directions, and the fact that there is an unnatural and uneconomical break in the line does not debar it from the right to bridge over the hiatus. Nor is it more reasonable to contend that if the scheme is carried out "the feeder system will be competing with the system which it was contended that it should feed." A system of three thousand seven hundred miles from end to end—as the metre gauge system of Upper India would be if the gap between Cawnpore and the Bengal and North-Western were filled—cannot reasonably be considered a "feeder system." It is a truck line, self-contained, and with as full right to be allowed to develope itself without let or hindrance as any other. The whole argument that the *Englishman* puts forward for leaving things as they are amounts to this, that the metre gauge lines shall be broken and hindered in order that the traffic of the country adjacent to them shall be carried to the wrong port—the port which "considerably lower freight" will not help against the natural advantages of its rival. Bastiat's famous apologue, in which an old-fashioned Protectionist demonstrates the advantage of making the woodcutters work with blunt axes, as this would be good for trade, was about as reasonable as this argument, according to which the metre gauge lines are to remain broken into isolated sections so as to put a premium upon the traffic of other lines. The argument as put seems to us to tell rather strongly in favour of the scheme, yet it is so far as we know the only argument that has been put forward for the maintenance of the *status quo*.

THE Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund has issued a very satisfactory report of the operations of the Fund during 1891. The work done at head-quarters shows progress in all directions. The training school for nurses continues to do good work, and the committee report that in all cases where the nurses have been engaged at up-country hospitals or elsewhere excellent reports have been received regarding them. The immediate result so far of the operations of this branch of the Fund has been to supply forty-five trained nurses, of whom twenty-four are engaged in private practice, nineteen have accepted appointments at hospitals and dispensaries in India, and one is in England. The good that this band of skilled nurses have already done is not easily to be calculated, though some idea of it may be gained from such a fact as that at Nassick the matron attached to the hospital attended 158 labour cases in private houses during the year. Nassick, indeed, seems to be the centre of some excellent work under the Fund, and a gift of Rs. 2,000 for the matron's quarters there, from a well-to-do native gentleman, is one of many tokens that it is appreciated. The Fund continues to assist in the training of female medical students by giving scholarships at the Grant Medical College; eleven such were granted last year, and fair progress has been made by the female pupils at the College. In the mofussil there is marked variation in the interest that is taken in the Fund in different districts. Shikarpur has been munificently active, and the collection of over eighty-seven thousand rupees in that district for a hospital for women and children is an example that deserves to be commended.

THE half-yearly statement of the Bank of Bombay which is published to-day will be regarded as particularly satisfactory, considering the cheapness of money during the past half year The net profits, including Rs. 1,48,451 brought forward from the first half of 1891, amounted to Rs. 6,20,710. Of this it is proposed to distribute five lakhs in dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, adding half-a-lakh to the reserve fund, and carrying forward Rs. 70,710. This compares very favourably with the returns of the Bank of Bengal, which pays only at the rate of eight per cent. per annum on the past half-year, though its shares are quoted at Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,002½, or about twenty rupees in excess of those of the Bank of Bombay.

EARL CAIRNS, Baron Luttwitz, and Mr. Martyn Kennard are guests at Government House.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR, accompanied by Colonel Rhodes and Captain Fowle, A.-D.-C., leave Bombay for Poona on Sunday night by the 10-45 p.m. train. During the morning of Monday, the 11th, His Excellency will witness the cavalry fight in connection with the camp-of-exercise, and at 5 p.m. will lay the foundation stone of the Ferguson College. He will dine with Colonel Willoughby and officers of the 3rd Cavalry at their mess in the evening, and afterwards leave Poona for Bombay with the 11-15 p.m. train.

AN announcement appears in our advertising columns of the *Industrial Quarterly Review of Western India*, which it is proposed to publish under the auspices of the Industrial Association of Western India. The support of several influential writers has, we understand, been secured for the undertaking, and it is proposed to give the fullest discussion to industrial and economic questions.

"GENERAL" BOOTH arrived in Bombay on Tuesday, Jan. 5th, from Gujarat, *en route* for Calcutta, and was again the guest of Mr. and Mrs. B. Phillips, Malabar Hill. The "General," after holding a few interviews, visited the Towers [illegible] Silence. He appeared much fatigued, but characteristic powers of endurance have not failed him. Mr. H. A. Acworth has consented [illegible] "Darkest England" lecture by [illegible] the Town Hall on the 18th instant.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY.

LONDON, Jan. 7.

The warehouses in Liverpool are over-stocked with American cotton, the import of the last season being unprecedented.

THE AMERICAN DUTY ON JUTE.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.

A Bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives, exempting from duty the import of jute into the United States.

THE TREATMENT OF THE JEWS IN RUSSIA.

The House of Representatives rejected the vote passed by the Senate to send a supply of breadstuffs to Russia owing to the treatment of the Jews in Russia.

THE TOBACCO MONOPOLY IN PERSIA.

TEHERAN, Jan. 7.

The Persian Tobacco Corporation, owing to popular pressure, has been compelled to abandon its monopoly.

No disturbances have occurred since the Palace troops fired on the people on Monday last. Troops, however, continue to patrol the streets of the city.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

THE SENATE'S VOTE REJECTED.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The House of Representatives has declined to sanction the vote of one hundred thousand dollars, passed by the Senate for the purchase of breadstuff, to be sent to Russia.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Morrell, Chairman of the Finance Committee, vigorously criticised Mr. Stewart's Free Coinage Bill. He declared that in view of the enormous depreciation in the value of silver it would be impossible to maintain unlimited coinage, which would interdict international silver contracts, and would prove a national disaster. The Senate adjourned without taking any action anent the Bill.

THE AMERICAN CROPS.

The crop of wheat and other cereals in the United States for the year 1891 was the largest on record.

PURCHASE OF SILVER.

The Treasury purchased to-day 1,120,000 ounces of silver at 94·85 to 94·95.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Jan. 7.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Victoria, with the outward English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Aden at noon to-day.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

A horrible murder was perpetrated here early this morning. A durwan left in charge of the house of a Nawab was asleep in an out office, when a milkman with whom he had quarrelled entered, and attacked the sleeping man with a clasp knife. When the police arrived the Durwan was lying dead under his bed, completely disembowelled. His arm was literally gashed to pieces, and signs of a fearful struggle in the room were apparent. The walls and floor were covered with blood. The murderer is arrested.

THE EAST COAST RAILWAY.

Satisfactory progress is being made with the East Coast Railway. It is expected that 300 miles between Bezwada and Chicacole will be completed within the year, and the line may be opened to Cuttack before the termination of Lord Lansdowne's Viceroyalty.

THE FARLAM WIFE-MURDER CASE.

The wife-murder case was concluded to-day. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, but strongly recommended the prisoner for mercy. The Judge passed a sentence of transportation for life.

THE "IMPERIAL" DIAMOND CASE.

Negociations are pending for the settlement of the diamond case, which was instituted in the Civil Side of the High Court by H. H. the Nizam against Mr. Jacob.

ROBBERY OF LADY LANSDOWNE'S JEWELLERY.

Last night three gold bangles, set with precious stones, valued at ten thousand rupees, the property of Lady Lansdowne, was stolen at the Government House by a sowar of the Viceroy's bodyguard placed on duty at the door of her Excellency's bedroom. The property was recovered intact.

THE CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

At a meeting of the Municipal Commissioners held to-day the last quarter's report was considered. Several speakers referred to the steady increase of the death-rate in spite of the increased sanitary The improvement made in recent years.

PARSEE CRICKETING AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 7.

The Parsees put together 204 runs in their first innings against a strong team of Calcutta consisting of Kanga, 68 ; Cooper, 40 ; Cursbed Patel, 24 ; Pavri, 18 ; and Jamshed Patel, not out, 17 ; Cooper and Kanga playing exceedingly well. Five good Calcutta wickets were down for 50 runs—Hechle, 1 ; Moran, 1 ; Gibson, 0 ; Watson, 13 ; Moffitt, 12 ; Beddy, not out, 13 ; and Quin, not, out 9. Pavri and Mody bowled admirably.

BACHARAJEE CATTLE AND AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BACHARAJEE, Jan. 7.

The above exhibition was opened yesterday fternoon, at Bacharajee, in the Kadi Division, the patronage of H. H. Maharaja Syajirao r, by Rao Bahadoor Jashingrao Angre, Sir ib. Over five thousand cultivators and nded from distant parts, and. All the ts were excellent.

THE POONA CAMP-OF-EXERCISE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP SHELGAON, Jan. 6.

The Northern Cavalry to-day moved to the north-west by Wadu and Parbul to Shelgaon and Pimpalgaon, preceded by the 1st Poona Horse as an advance guard. This regiment also threw out two strong patrols, one *via* Markul, following the line of the Indrayani River to Alandi, and the other *via* Sholapur and Markal to Alandi. The officers and patrols pushed forward as far as Alandi, Meshi, and Chuckli to reconnoitre the fords and the enemy's line, and march and bivouac. Information was received at 9-30 a. m. that the southern patrol had crossed Indrayani at Sholapur, and had proceeded up-stream. The main body of the Northern Cavalry moved out of bivouac at ten o'clock *en route* to Shelgaon, and when they had halted at Bapul they received the news that the enemy was seen toward the south. Two troops of the Lancers were despatched to ascertain the strength. It is reported that one troop only of the Lancers after driving the enemy back followed up and came upon the second troop which, uniting, caught the Lancers who had to retire. The main body of the Northern Cavalry arrived at Shelgaon at one o'clock ; and the Second Regiment of the Poona Horse completed the chain of outposts on the hills running east and west about two miles south of the camp.

A squadron of the Southern Cavalry, under a British officer, penetrated into the Northern outpost line, and running the gauntlet several picquets succeeded in reconnoitring the enemy's camp, and position, and supplies. This squadron was pursued by two squadrons of the Poona Horse, but they got away through the hills in the direction of Alandi. The Southern Cavalry of the main body left Wada at 10 o'clock, preceded by one regiment of an advance guard. Two flanking squadrons were thrown out which secured the right flank and kept in contact with the enemy. The force moved directly on Alandi and Moshi, which latter place was reached at twelve noon. The outposts were thrown out facing the enemy's line on the low hills on the south of the Bhima River.

The forces are watching each other. The Northern Cavalry to-morrow proceeds *via* Chukun at three o'clock towards the south on the Moshi, where from information it is expected to meet the Southerners and fight. Sir G. Greaves camps at Dhanowri to-night, and rides out to Moshi to-morrow, returning to Dhanowri in the evening. The Northerners will encamp at Chinchwad and the Southerners probably at Poona.

The special ideas for to-morrow are as under :—The Northern Cavalry special idea, for the 4th day, is "Endeavour to cross the Indrayani with the object of joining the main body of your force at Chinchwad, and if you are opposed by the Southern Cavalry endeavour to inflict a defeat on them. Note : You may arrange for supplies for your whole brigade at Chinchwad." The Southern Cavalry special idea, for the 4th day, is "Try and prevent the Northern Cavalry from effecting a junction with their main body at Chinchwad, but avoid being defeated seriously and arrange for supplies at Poona.

THE STRANDING OF THE S. S. UMTATA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Jan. 7.

Captain Dew, continuing his evidence, described the efforts that were made to get the vessel off the shoal by jettisoning cargo and other means. He did everything possible to get her off. He used two patent logs, which showed ninety miles to Madras. When he saw the light he concluded it was the Madras light, because the current was with him. Witness further said that he had never seen the Armaghaon light before.

The second officer was the next witness, who said that he told the captain that the light visible resembled the Madras light very much. Witness had never seen the Armaghaon light before.

The first officer next deposed that he reported the light as a flashing light which seemed to be very irregular, and which he thought was the Madras light.

The chief engineer was also examined.

The captain's counsel next mentioned to the court that two captains had reported at the Port Office that the changing of the strong southerly current on the 22nd and 23rd to a very strong northerly one was an extraordinary occurrence.

CHANGES IN THE N.-W. P. SECRETARIAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT).

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 7.

In March the Hon'ble Mr. Smeaton goes on furlough and Mr. T. W. Holderness enters the Provincial Secretariat ; meanwhile Mr. H. W. Pike officiates as Third Secretary in the vacancy caused by Mr. W. Bennet, whose place Mr. W. H. L. Impey will eventually fill.

LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE FERGUSSON COLLEGE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 7.

His Excellency the Governor will lay the foundation-stone on Monday next of the Fergusson College, near Lakdipool.

Yesterday, at the meeting of the Bombay Corporation the members proceeded with the consideration of Mr. D. E. Wacha's amendment on the motion that the Budget estimates for 1892-93 be considered, to the effect that the Budget should be returned to the Standing Committee for amendment with the object of bringing the expenditure within the actual revenue. The Municipal Commissioner occupied the Corporation for over an hour in placing the financial position of the Municipality before them, and the outlook for the future. He remarked that it was always necessary to be careful not to underestimate expenditure or overestimate revenue in making up the Budget. They always showed an excess of revenue over expenditure, but as a matter of fact they were always in a condition to show a surplus of revenue over expenditure. Speaking of taxation the Commissioner said that when the Tansa works were first financed it was never thought that it would be possible to finance the undertaking without increase of taxation, but gentlemen would see that they had managed without increased taxation, and he was reasonably confident that for the next two years the Tansa scheme would entail no extra taxation whatsoever. Therefore, if he had that year come before the Standing Committee and suggested an increase in general taxes, he would only have been doing what was anticipated when the Tansa works were entered on at the end of the three years which had been provided for by investing the surplus balance of seven and a half lakhs, he thought there was every reason to believe that their revenue would be in a condition which would enable them to deal with every liability imposed on the Corporation without increased taxation. Mr. P. M. Mehta and other members eulogised the manner in which the Budget had been prepared and advised Mr. Wacha to withdraw his amendment which was considered impracticable. This Mr. Wacha declined, and on it being put to the vote the mover and seconder were its only supporters. The original motion was then carried and the Budget considered. The income for the year 1892-93 including a balance of Rs. 16,00,000 was passed at Rs. 75,50,317. A full report will appear in our next issue.

BOKHARA REVISITED.

[BY HENRY LANSDELL, D.D., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.]

On my first visit to Bokhara in 1882, the country had been shut up for centuries, to such an extent that no Englishman then living had been in the Khanate. So rapid, however, has been the progress of events since that date, that when, six years later, I re-approached the country, it was by railway from Merv ! The line between these two places, however, in one respect, is perhaps the most remarkable in the world ; by reason, that is, of the horrible desert over which it passes. This desert is not merely sandy, but of sand entirely, with this additional drawback, that whereas the sands on the coast of the Caspian may by labour be half fixed, those near the Oxus are at the mercy of every wind that blows. They cover the face of the country in barkhans, or sickle-shaped hills, varying in height up to 100 feet. The prevailing wind comes from the north-east, on which side the barkhans are convex and gradual in ascent, whilst the other face is concave and steep. When agitated by a strong wind they present a certain resemblance to the waves of the ocean, with spray being scattered from every billow. I first examined some of these barkhans in Khokand, and had not forgotton crossing the sands of Sundukli, east of the Oxus, in 1882, when it took 20 men, 20 horses, and a camel to get my carriage to its destination. I was curious, therefore, to see what measures had been taken to cope with this obstacle on the railway.

A similar defence, it appeared, had been adopted to that employed in Russia against the snow—namely, open palisades, about 3 feet high, placed on the side of the rails, whence come the prevailing winds, but with this marked difference of result, that whereas the snow thus stopped in its drift disappears with the warmth of spring, the sand remains, and augments the possibilities of the line being covered. In certain places plantations of business suitable to the soil have been placed beside the way, but until these grow it seems inevitable that from time to time, after strong winds, the rails will need to be cleared as after a snowstorm. It was by reason of this uncertainty as to what might be the condition of the road that our train, though arriving at Merv in the morning, did not leave until nearly midnight, so as to traverse the worst part of the sandy desert by day. In the grey dawn of very early morning we reached a station, significantly named Pesky, after the surrounding sand.

Here we bade farewell to the few tokens remaining of the Merv oasis, after which sunrise found us at Repetek, where was a refreshment station, with only brackish water for making tea, and then we plunged in among the sand barkhans, where was nothing visible all round but sand hills, whilst a more desolate outlook than we had from the carriage windows in steaming along could hardly be imagined. I congratulated myself however upon getting over the ground west of the Oxus with infinitely less discomfort than I had ridden over similar country eastwards, with sand blowing in my face and my horse sinking at every step to his knees. Finally, about six miles west of the Amu-daria, cultivation re-appeared, with fortified mud houses and walls and trees, the last somewhat larger than those of Merv. We had now entered the oasis of Charjui, a narrow strip of cultivated land belonging to Bokhara on the west bank of the Oxus, and at ten o'clock we arrived at the station Amu-daria, thus completing a journey of 670 miles from the Caspian in 60 hours of actual travel.

The local railway potentate for this part of the line was Prince Kilkoff, who had been kind enough to send to the station a carriage to take me to be a guest of Colonel Nicholas Tcharykow, the "Russian Political Agent (or Resident" as the English would call him) in Bokhara, but who for the moment was laid up here with a broken ankle. The Colonel spoke English fluently, having received a part of his early education in Edinburgh, and proved to be one of the most polished and gentlemanly of Russian officers I have ever met. Though unable to go out he made my stay thoroughly enjoyable, and knowing well my writings on Bokhara he was able to confirm or otherwise what had been written and to give information upon several points connected with the present condition of the country. Since my previous visit the Emir Muzaffar-ed-din had died and had been succeeded by his fourth son, Seid Abdul Ahad, of whom it was pleasant to hear that he had introduced certain reforms and improvements, as, for instance, that, on coming to the throne, he had proclaimed throughout the country liberty to slaves.

Nominally, the slave markets of Bokhara under compulsion from the Russians had long been closed, and when I was at Charjui in 1882 I did not suspect the trade to be going on, but that Persian girls were brought by the Turkomans and sold there I learned, after my return to England, from Colonel Stewart, who had left Eastern Persia only a few weeks previously, and I thereupon, with his consent, published his statement by way of confirmation of M. Stremoukhoff's letters to the *St. Petersburg Gazette* stating that the odious trade was not completely stamped out in Bokhara.

It was a wise and humane policy therefore of the Russians to "advise" (which meant to command) the young Emir not merely to prohibit the trade, but to set at liberty those already bound, and to send special orders to the frontier towns, that if any slaves were imported there, they should be immediately set at liberty. Thus, whatever may be said in disfavour of Russia's annexations, it should not be forgotten that she has by this last measure completed the extirpation of slavery from the shores of the Caspian to China. On my previous visit to Bokhara, it was the fashion for the Emir to send nightly for the amusement of his guests a troupe of *batchas*, or dancing boys, with musicians and buffoons. The men with tambourines sat near a charcoal fire in a brazier, over which, from time to time, they held their instruments to tighten the parchment. The *batchas* were dressed, I remember, in red flowing robes, and loose wide trousers, but were unshod, their most striking peculiarity being their long hair, like that of girls. Their dances were interspersed with somersaults and other antics, whilst during a Persian song and dance whistles were introduced, the *batchas* snapping their fingers in time and then striking in unison their wands. To us the performance soon became wearisome, but with the natives *batchas* represent at once their favourite amusement, which is often connected with disgusting vice. One heard and read of the late Emir, when young, having in his harem a number of such boys, the keeping of whom was quite common throughout the Khanate. Colonel Tcharykow informed me, however, in answer to my question on the subject, that the new Emir, instead of providing boys with their tambourine music for the public entertainment of guests, as did his father, had forbidden *batchas* and ordered them to enlist in the army, though it might be that they were in some cases tolerated in private. Something similar may be said with regard to prostitution in Bokhara, for whatever may be done secretly, the Mahomedan law regarding its prohibition remains in force, and a case having at the time of my visit recently come to light of two parents selling their daughter for an immoral purpose, the father's throat was cut, and the mother shot, which in Bokhara is a common method of capital punishment for offences of this class.

The construction of the railway, I found, speedily made its influence felt on Bokhara trade insomuch that articles of export doubled in price. The residence, too, of a Russian officer at the capital rendered less impossible than before the compilation of trade statistics, which were kindly placed at my service, though I was warned that by reason of the difficulty of obtaining such date, the figures must be regarded only as approximate exports from Bokhara :—

		Tons.	Value in £.
Bokharan trade with	Russia...	19,446	1,250,000
" " "	Persia...	37	212,000
" " "	India ...	34	42,000
		19,517	1,504,000

The Imports to Bokhara are :—

Bokharan trade with	Russia...	10,182	1,060,000
" " "	Persia...	337	60,000
" " "	India ...	1,607	547,500
		12,126	1,667,500

The amount of native capital in circulation in Bokhara is estimated approximately at £616,000, but besides native merchants there are Jews, Russians, Hindus, and Afghans, the Russians paying 2½ per cent. for export and import duties, and other foreigners double that amount. It would appear that Bokhara has had foreign commercial relations with Persia through Merv ; with Russia through Orenburg ; and with Afghanistan and India through Kilif on the Oxus.

The products given me in 1888 as imported into Bokhara according to latest information were :—

From Russia—

	Tons.		Tons.
Iron and metal goods	3809	Boxes of paper....	225
Sugar and sweets.....	1607	Drugs	771
Earthenware	418	Manufactures (camel-loads)	22,000
Black leather........	112		

From Persia—

			Tons.
Manufactures (camel-loads)..	130	Green tea.	154
Skins (do) (do)	100	Drugs	145
Hamadam leather (do)	16		

From India—

	Tons.		
Green tea	1125	Muslin (camel-loads)....	1,400
Indigo	289	Kinkhob or cloth of gold (pieces)	300
Drugs	13	Ambasara (shawls) 250 pieces (or yards)	1555

From Khokand—

			Tons.
Silk and stuffs....	96		
White felt	19	Native writing paper.	11

On the other hand, the articles exported from Bokhara were :—

	Tons.		
Cotton............	14,463	Karakul lamb skins (early)	700,000
Wool..........	3,214	White sheep skins (cured)	800,000
Silk	161	Barana or sheep skins	200,000
Dried fruits....	321	Danadav or grey lamb skins	20,000
Cotton piece-goods	321	Fox skins	50,000
		Kunitza (skins)	500
Mata or coarse cotton cloth,	yds. 933,000	Khalats or robes	10,000
Cotton and silk native mixtures,	yds. 18,660	Sheep's entrails (pieces)	800,000
Carpets.........	£4,500.		

On my second evening at the Amu-daria Colonel Tcharykow gave a dinner and invited, to meet me, the officers of the garrison and Captain Loewenhagen, the commander of the steamer Czar, then in course of construction on the river, as also an English engineer, named Boots. It was a pleasant party and we broke up at a sensible hour, the signal for departure being the evening muster of the soldiers, who, at the approaching shades of night and in the midst of Mahomedan surroundings softly sang their evening hymn and the National Anthem, before retiring to rest, in view of an early rise for drill.

Next morning I went, by invitation of Captain Loewenhagen, to see the Czar, then lying below the bridge alongside of the barge or lighter she was intended to tow. The Czar is a paddle steamer, 150 feet long, 23 feet broad (42 at the wheels), and 10 feet deep, with plates 3-16 of an inch in thickness, drawing two feet of water when unladen, and 6 inches more when carrying 167 tons. Her engines are of 120 nominal and 500 indicated horse power, steam being generated by naphtha. Naphtha costs here £2 a hundredweight, thanks to carriage by the railway, which has thus solved one important obstacle of the Russians in navigating the Oxus, since the wood of the saxaul, the only other fuel available is not to be had in large quantities, is very bulky, and costs nearly 6d. per cwt. On examining the furnaces it was pointed out, that the fires had to be lit with saxaul, and when thus started the naphtha was supplied in the form of spray from jets giving out upwards of 3 cwt. an hour, this fuel developing twice the heat of coal and giving little smoke. This steamer was intended to ply on the Oxus between Petro Alexandrovsk and Kerki. To the former place I had floated in a barge from Charjui, and my journey is described in Russian Central Asia, but Kerki is situated 140 miles from Charjui in the opposite direction. Its mud-walled fortress entered by a square gateway, with flanking towers of brick on either hand, stands on a lofty mound of earth, and in the eyes of Asiatics is considered a strong position. The occupation of this Bokhariot stronghold, by consent of the Emir, was a stroke of policy of General Rosenbach at the time of the Penjdeh affair, and the place continues to be the furthest advanced military post of the Russians on the Oxus southwards, whilst 40 miles above Kerki is Bosagha, near the Afghan Frontier, and inhabited by Ersari or Turkomans. Further still, up stream by 40 miles, is the historic Kilif on the road to India, where Timur and Nadir Shah crossed with their armies, and up to which point or thereabouts British survey and intelligence officers advanced at the time of the delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier. Colonel Tcharykow kindly arranged that I should drive on the morrow after my arrival to the town of Charjui, and pay a complimentary call on the native Bek or Governor. I was well pleased thus to re-visit a place that had interested me exceedingly, six years before, as a frontier outpost, whence one looked into the desert towards Merv and longed to go but dared not, there being then no security for a foreigner's life. In passing through the high street one could see that contact with the Russians, and the vicinity of the railway were producing their effects on the natives, since they were less curious and excited at sight of a foreigner ; though among themselves they were keeping up rigorously their old-fashioned customs at the citadel, into which I was requested to ride on horseback. The antiquated entrance with chambers above is one of the best specimens I remember of a Central Asian portal, and in time of siege would present excellent facility for "speaking with the enemy in the gate" or parleying as did Rabshaken with officers on the wall.

Outside the citadel, instead of inside, as one would expect, is arranged under a shed a very small park of old-fashioned artillery which the Charjui natives used, I suppose, to fancy brought them abreast of the times. So vain, indeed, and so ignorant were they on my former visit that on my thinking to surprise the young Bek by describing our hundred and ten guns and their enormous projectiles, he replied "Yes, ours are like that too." This young Bek, a younger brother of the present Emir, and who, when he received me, had got himself up in a dandy turban and gorgeous robes, lost his post at his father's death, and his successor had now been summoned to Court to take the place of the Kush-beggi's son, whom I had seen when calling on his father, and whom I had mentally dubbed the greatest nincompoop in the kingdom. But this was not at all the estimate put upon him by his peers, for the new Emir had taken him to his cabinet as Divan-beggi or Minister of Finance. Colonel Tcharykow also spoke well of him, saying that he had been a favourite with the people. No small indignation, therefore, had been recently aroused when the Divan-beggi, taking a warrant for the sale of the goods of a man who had embezzled money, the culprit shot the Divan-beggi with two bullets, so that after lingering 20 hours he died, after expressing a wish however that his murderer might not be put to death. But the Emir condemned the culprit, and handed him over to the dead man's relatives to do with him as they pleased. This was, first, to break his bones ; next to drag him through the donkey market (some said at the tail of an ass) ; thirdly, to behead him ; and, lastly, to cast his body outside the city to the dogs.

H. E. LADY HARRIS'S CHILDREN'S PARTY.

Her Excellency Lady Harris held her annual children's party on Wednesday, January 6, being twelfth day after Christmas. Invitations ("Master George Harris requests the pleasure, &c.") were accepted by about 50 children. The little ones, who certainly did credit to the climate of Bombay, began to arrive at 4-30 p.m., and at 5 o'clock with very few exceptions all had assembled and began their afternoon's outing by sitting down to tea. It was an anxious time for the mothers and guardians who pictured to themselves a day's sickness to follow the festivities. The probable effects did not trouble the little ones much, and they seemed bent on enjoying themselves while they could. "Master George Harris" came to welcome his guests, and this was the sign for the magic lantern to be turned on. This was worked in a most amusing way showing pretty scenes and funny tableaux and produced cheers and shrieks from the children, showing how much they appreciated it. The next show brought us into the drawing-room, which had been most tastefully decorated by her Ladyship and arranged in the form of a fancy fair with four stalls. At the stalls were to be found presents for every little guest labelled with their names. Some had the excitement of going round to each stall and eventually finding their present in the last stall they came to. The first stall that caught the eye was presided over by "Little Red Riding Hood" (Miss Croft), who distributed her presents to some and encouraged others less fortunate by telling them there were presents for them at one of the other stalls. Next came "Mother Hubbard's" stall (her Excellency Lady Harris). Her Ladyship having arranged all the presents herself with the greatest care and consideration for sex and age did not keep the applicants waiting long, and each went away with quite an armful of presents and a kind word. "Father 'Xmas" lived in the next stall and we congratulate Dr. Martin on his excellent "get up"—little ones took their presents from him with a certain amount of respect which his age required from them. "The Fairies" (Miss Rosie and Irene Pottinger) presided in their grotto, the fourth stall, and certainly made two of the prettiest fairies we have seen. In the assembly of mothers, guardians, and children we observed several groups evidently admiring our fairies and thinking that their places would be hard to fill—"Quite my idea of what fairies ought to be" was heard in one group of admirers. Every one looking at the stalls, the occupants, and the presents agreed that no trouble had been spared to provide for all the wants of every little guest, her Ladyship had left nothing undone. Every detail had been thought out most carefully. The little brothers and sisters who had been left at home on beds of sickness were not forgotten ; presents being taken home for them. Before the little ones took their departure a snap-dragon was provided—which sorely tried their pluck and determination in endeavouring to snatch the raisins from the flames. This caused great merriment. Our host Master George Harris, has now arrived at an age when he can appreciate his parties, and he appeared to be delighted to see so many of his friends enjoying themselves. It was 7-30 before the last carriage drove away, and it is to be hoped that the night's sleep produced pleasant dreams of the day's fun, and that the little ones have not suffered sufficiently to prevent them enjoying many a good game with the presents they received.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AT MIRAJ.

A correspondent writes :—His Excellency Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Edgerley, and Major Wray, Assistant Political Agent, S. M. Country, came by a good morning's ride of 30 miles from Athni to Miraj on the 3rd instant. On arriving within half-a-mile of the Hirabag bungalow, his Excellency was received by the Chief of Miraj in full *sowari*. The following were also present :—Colonel Wodehouse, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kolhapur and S. M. C. ; Khan Bahadur Meharji Cuverji, Diwan of Kolhapur; Rao Bahadur Kalian Sitaram Chitray, State Karbhari, Miraj Sr. ; Rao Bahadur Ganesh Krishna, Sowani State Karbhari, Miraj Jr. ; Rao Bahadur Shiwaram Raghoonath, Durbar Karbhari, Miraj Jr. ; Mr. Krishnaji Wasoodev Fadke, Sarnyayadhish, Miraj ; Annaji Ramchundra Atri, Head-master, Miraj High School ; Ramchandra Narayan Chandarkar, Treasury Officer, Miraj ; Mahadev Ramchandra Bhatkhandi, Pleader, and Chairman of the Miraj Municipality ; Trimbak Narayan Sathe, Secretary of the Miraj Municipality ; and Saramjamdars and Inamdars. His Excellency then rode on as far as Hirabag bungalow where, adjoining the gateway, a triumphal arch with gold letters—"Welcome"—written thereon, was erected. The bungalow was specially decorated and furnished for the occasion. After some conversation on the present scarcity question his Excellency had breakfast. The Private Secretary, the Political Agent, the Assistant Political Agent (and Mrs. Wray), the Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, and the Diwan of Kolhapur had the honor of breakfasting with his Excellency. After breakfast *pan supari*, *attar*, *gulab*, and flower garlands were served by the Chief to his Excellency and others ; and then his Excellency and party drove to the station through another arch, over which the golden letters "Farewell" were inscribed. His Excellency arrived on the platform at about 12 a.m., and after having bidden good-bye to the Chief and others he stepped into the saloon which was kept there ready for the occasion. In a few minutes the train steamed off the station amid the parting salutations of the party assembled.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

ROYAL BOMBAY GOLF CLUB.

FORTY-TWA MEDAL HANDICAP—THIRD COMPETITION.

There were twenty-nine entries for this competition which came off yesterday morning, and the play was better than in the case of the last two or three competitions, although the scratch players were still playing for the most part, below their usual form. The best actual score was Dr. MacDonald's 41, Mr. W. G. Page and Mr. O. Marshall coming next with 43, Mr. Burn and Captain Smith being one point behind, 44. As the competition was a handicap, the nett scores decided the position of the players, and Captain Smith, with a liberal allowance of six points, came first with 44—6=38. Next to him came Mr. des Voeux with 48—9=39, and Mr. Gray with 44—4=40, whilst several players had a nett score of 41 each. The highest nett score was 50, all the other players who gave in cards being below that figure. The following are the detailed scores :—

	Score.	Hdcp. Points.	Nett. Score.
Capt Smith	44	6	38
Mr E des Voeux	48	9	39
Rev R M Gray	44	4	40
Dr D MacDonald	41	Scratch	41
Mr J Maclean	48	7	41
Mr R G Oxenham	50	9	41
Mr E E Steel	51	9	42
Mr W Munro	49	7	42
Mr W G Page	43	Scratch	43
Mr O Marshall	43	do.	43
Lord C Campbell	48	5	43
Mr J S Burn	44	Scratch	44
Mr I A Cassels	52	8	44
Mr W S Millard	53	9	44
Mr A Shewan	45	Scratch	45
Mr T D Mackenzie	47	2	45
Mr J I Murray	49	4	45
Mr E F Nicholson	51	6	45
Mr J Stiven	46	Scratch	46
Mr J Begbie	51	5	46
Mr W S Young	53	7	46
Mr J C Mason	53	7	46
Mr E Yeo	56	9	47
Mr C H S Boggs	55	7	48
Mr C E Nixon	49	Scratch	49
Mr E B Raikes	52	3	49
Mr W C Keith	59	9	50
Mr M C Turner	Retired.		
Mr G Clark	Retired.		

The competition for next week is the Blackheath Gold Medal (scratch) and Handicap. The entries close at 6 p.m. on Monday next.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain R. Baillie, S.C., has been granted a year's leave.

Lieut A. L. Pilleau, S.C., has been granted a year's leave out of India, on private affairs.

Major F. G. Alexander, S.C., has been granted leave to proceed in and out of India on private affairs, for one year.

The general order revising the rules for the promotion and precedence of the Indian Medical Service is reproduced in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*.

Captain Allan Smith and A. B. Mein, having completed twenty years' service, six of which have been in the Staff Corps, has been promoted to the rank of Major.

THE VAPOUR BATH TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Having noticed in some of the Indian journals proposals for the establishment of a "Pasteur Institute" in India, and being convinced of the perniciousness and inhumanity of the treatment for hydrophobia advocated by M. Pasteur, I venture to draw your attention to a set of papers on the subject which I send by this book-post. From these you will see that there is another method which has already been tried and found successful—the treatment by vapour-bath introduced and advocated by the late Dr. Buisson, who, driven by sore necessity to test the treatment in his own person, found it completely successful. This remedy can be practised wherever baths and boiling water are to be procured ; thus obviating the delay in treatment which, M. Pasteur admits, makes his injections useless. This natural curative method avoids the serious danger of propagating the disease or its equivalent—laboratory rabies which the death-roll will show to have been a frequent attendant on the Pasteur treatment. Its success also proves that the unceasing torture of helpless animals when made vehicles for the "cultivation" of the Pasteur virus, is as needless as it is cruel.

Let me assure you that I am perfectly disinterested in this matter, having no connections nor personal interests in India ; but as an Englishwoman I do appeal earnestly to the good sense and right feeling of the conductors of the press in India, a country in which we of English race should endeavour to do the greatest possible good, and scrupulously to discourage all practices that are harmful to man or beast.

As to our Indian fellow-subjects, when we consider their hereditary repugnance to inflicting pain and death on the animal creation, derived from their religious convictions, I find it difficult to believe that they would accept or support a system which is necessarily dependent for its processes on excruciating tortures endured by sentient beings who by their helplessness appeal to us for protection, as their trustees and defenders in the sight of our common Creator.

Trusting that your influence as a journalist may be faithfully used against the introduction into India of the "cultivation" in dumb animals, of artificial rabies, and that you will popularise the knowledge of the simpler, safer, and more efficacious remedy for hydrophobia. I leave the case in your hands with much confidence.—Yours, &c.,

ANN MARSTON.

95, Onslow Square, London, S. W., Dec. 17, 1891.

BANQUET TO THE RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Jan. 5.

Our premier noble gave last night one of those sumptuous entertainments for which the capital of the Nizam's Dominions has become famous, in honor of Mr. Chichele Plowden, our officiating Resident, at Lingumpally Gardens, Sir Kurshed Jah's pretty suburban residence. The beautiful grounds surrounding the mansion appeared in the pale moonlight still more beautiful with the thousands of variegated lights that lined the paths and hung in clusters from the numerous trees. The palace itself was one blaze of illuminations. At the back of the mansion were more illuminations, and here under two immense *shamianas* erected for the purpose were spread the tables for the dinner, the floral and other decorations of which showed great taste, and the costly silver plate and glass adding to the magnificence of the wealth displayed. The dinner itself was perfect in every detail, everything in season that could be procured being provided for the numerous guests in abundance. The wines and liquors were of the choicest description, and most of the eatables were supplied by the well-known house of Messrs. Treacher and Co. About half-an-hour before the time appointed for the entertainment to commence a long and almost endless string of carriages began setting down the guests, and by eight o'clock there was already a large crowd of guests assembled. Punctually as the hour was chiming from the neighbouring clock-tower the Resident, accompanied by Mrs. Plowden and her daughters, and attended by an escort of the Madras Lancers in their showy uniforms, arrived at the main entrance of the palace, where the Nawab Sir Kurshed Jah, who was wearing the Star and the Insignia of K. C. I. E., and his two sons and A. D. C.s were waiting to receive the principal guests of the evening at the banquet. The Amir-i-Kabir, as our premier noble is called, sat at the head of one table, having the Resident on his right and Mrs. Plowden on his left hand. Dinner over, the guests adjourned to a large open verandah at the back of the mansion, and there witnessed one of the grandest displays of fire-works that the Nizam's capital can produce, whilst a bevy of *nautch* girls in their gaudy costumes sang and danced. The guests present numbered nearly three hundred, amongst whom the handsome uniforms of scarlet, blue and grey of the numerous officers from the Secunderabad garrison showed to great advantage, and added splendour to the dazzling spectacle, whilst the dresses of the ladies were marvels of the milliner's art. Mr. Plowden did not take leave of his host until nearly 11 o'clock, and it was close upon midnight before the last of the gratified guests had departed, and one of the pleasantest parties of the present season had come to an end.

The following is a list of those present at the banquet:—Mr, Mrs, and the Misses Plowden, Miss Forster, Mr Arbuthnot, Surgeon-Major, Mrs, and Miss Lawrie, Captain Adye, Colonel Dalrymple, Mr Bosanquet, Mr and Mrs Storey, Mr and Mrs F C Crawford and Miss Rowe, Mr F L Crawford, Mr H Gray, Dr and Mrs Durham and Miss Lewis, Deputy Surgeon-General Roberts, Lieut-Col and Mrs Kirkwood and Miss Reid, Miss Elton, Surgeon-Major and Mrs Bourke, Lieut-Col Rolland, Captain Bond, Surgeon-Major Backhouse, Col and Mrs Simpson, Capt and Mrs Rideout, Mr Gibbs, Miss Beresford, Miss Durham, Mr Moore, Surgeon-Maj and Mrs Fawcett, Surgeon-Maj and Mrs Hurmer, Mr Alexander, Mr and Mrs Brooking, Mr Lee, Capt Sanders, Capt and Mrs Stevens, Major Baugh, Major and Mrs Martin, Mr Ricardo, Mr Kennedy, Capt Pilkington, Col and Mrs Elton, Col Warner, Mr Heasty, Surgeon-Lieut-Col and Mrs North, Mrs Apthorp, Mr Dunsterville, Mrs Hancox, Major Lovell, Miss North, Rev C and Mrs Wright, Mr Clarke, Capt and Mrs Masters, Mr Walker, Capt and Mrs Lightfoot, Capt and Mrs Andrews, Mr Mercer, Capt Reynolds, Capt Armitage, Mrs Deane, Capt Hutchinson, Mr Dewing, Mr Lyon, Mr and Mrs Frazer, Mr A Playfair, Mr P Cubitt, Mr Sandys, Mr Tighe, Major and Mrs Spencer, Mr Griffith, Mr Matthews, Surgeon-Maj Swayne, Mr Ewing, Mr Haslane, Mr Faunce, Mr and Mrs Arnold, Capt Kerrich, Mr Winwood, Mr Knox, Col Swinton-Skinner, Mr Wallis, Mr Walker, Mr Stotherd, Capt Wilkinson, Mr Shepperd, Mr Bradshaw, Surgeon and Capt Donaldson, Mr and Mrs Gauntlett, Mr and Mrs A H Stevens, Mr and Mrs G Heenan, Mr and Mrs J Heenan, Mr and Mrs J D'Costa, Mrs A Chamarett, Mr and Mrs Molesworth, Mr G Palmer, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Gribble, Mr Hugh Gough, Mr and Mrs Buchanan, Mr and Mrs R King, the Rev and Miss English, Mr and Mrs Gordon, Misses Evans, Dr and Miss Nundy, Mr and Mrs F Schaffter, Mr Fitzpatrick, Miss Shortt, Mr and Mrs Levick, Mr and Mrs Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs Biscoe and Miss Mayers, Mrs Prichard, Mr Leaf, the Rev J Goldsmith, Mr Lamont, Mr Bruce, Mr Pollard, Nawab Huzmut Jung Bahadoor, Nawab Oozam Jung Bahadoor, Nawab Vikar Jung Bahadoor, Nawab Mohsin-ul Mulk Bahadoor, Nawab Ghoolam Dastgeer Khan Bahadoor, Mr Nazeer Beg, Mr Syed Mahmood, Dr Shameer Khan, Dr Abdool Majid, Mr Akber Alli, Mr Gya Persaud, and Mr Mooneeruddeen Khan, and others.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS AND CONGRESS.

The following Resolution relative to an enquiry made whether a circular has been issued forbidding Government Pleaders to attend the National Congress was yesterday issued by the Judicial Department :—

Bombay Castle, 6th January, 1892.

Letter from the District Judge of Thana, No. 2355, dated 29th December, 1891, enquires whether any circular has been issued forbidding Government Pleaders to attend the National Congress and states that he is led to make the enquiry by Mr. A. O. Hume's statement that such a circular has been issued, in a letter dated the 17th December, 1891, which appeared in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 21st idem.

Resolution.—The District Judge of Thana should be informed that the information supplied to Mr. Hume is devoid of foundation and untrue.

(Signed) A. C. L[illegible]an,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

It is not often that a jury awards damages against a woman in a breach of promise case. In Dublin Dr. Nolan the other day obtained a verdict for £200 against a young lady to whom he was engaged for some time.

THE DAMAUN DEFAMATION CASE.

The prosecution for defamation instituted against his Lordship the Right Rev. Don Antonio Pedro Da Costa, Bishop of Damaun and Archbishop of Cranganore, by Messrs. Nunes and De Monte, was continued yesterday before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Lord Colin Campbell, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, was counsel for the prosecution; and Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen defended his Lordship the Bishop.

When the case came on for hearing, Mr. Cooper said that before proceeding further he wished to inquire were there no means by which the parties could come to a settlement of the case. Up to the present time he could see no reason to doubt but that the complainants acted *bona fide* in believing that they had the right to make the enquiries they did; and that they were only anxious that these funds should be in proper hands and be properly administered according to the legal rights. No doubt, in cases of this nature, the parties interested on both sides naturally took up the matter warmly; and he thought it very probable that certain parties might have misrepresented matters to the Lord Bishop which he probably would be justified in believing to be true and in acting upon them. Of course, if his Lordship was justified in believing these facts as represented to him to be true, his Worship thought the Bishop would probably be justified in acting in the way he did, and with reasonable belief. He (Mr. Cooper) only said these few words because it seemed to him very desirable in a matter of that nature a settlement should be come to, and that if the complainants wished to proceed yet further they might have the question settled in a civil court. Mr. Cooper also did not see how the Lord Bishop could object in any way to any of the parishioners in having a matter of that nature settled by a legal tribunal. The Bishop must be well aware, looking at the number of cases decided in this country, that it was not in this church alone, but in other churches that the property was vested in a ministry. His Worship had turned up cases reported in the Madras Courts in which this question arose. If there was no chance of a settlement being come to his Worship had no doubt the complainants were ready to admit that their action was not done in any way out of disrespect to the Lord Bishop or to the Church.

Lord Colin Campbell asked whether it was to be understood from the Court that the tribunal should be changed.

Mr. Cooper replied that his suggestion was that this matter should be settled, and that the question as to disposal of the Church property be decided by another tribunal.

Mr. Craigie thought that the Magistrate's suggestion placed the defence in an extremely difficult position, as up to that moment the Court had not heard a single word on behalf of the defence. By his Worship's observations, they indicated that there existed certain suspicions in his (the Magistrate's) mind, although not a single word had been said or argued for the defence. As a matter of fact civil proceedings were actually pending in the High Court. His Worship had not heard the argument he (Mr. Craigie) would be prepared to address to the Court and that there was no admission that the pastoral letter was published at all, and he (Mr. Craigie) was prepared to argue that the matter was not defamatory.

Mr. Cooper said he had only suggested a course of settlement between the parties.

Mr. Craigie replied the only course was for the prosecution to be unreservedly withdrawn. As a matter of fact civil proceedings were actually pending.

Lord Colin Campbell said the terms of the prosecution for a withdrawal were that the letter of defamation be withdrawn, the sentence of excommunication cancelled, and a written apology given by the Bishop.

Mr. Cooper called upon the Bishop who was summoned from the counsels' library and followed by a large number of ecclesiastics to give his explanation in regard to the evidence offered against him.

Mr. DaSilva, the Portuguese Translator to Government, was selected as interpreter.

Lord Colin Campbell took objection to his Lordship the Bishop reading his statement.

Mr. Cooper concurred upon this point.

His Lordship, in answer to the Court as to what were the reasons that induced him to take action in this matter, said:—The pastoral letter written by me on the 16th of July 1891, was done in the discharge of my duty as the Bishop of Damaun. It was done in good faith and honestly according to what I thought proper. The circumstances under which I was induced to act as I did I shall briefly state. When the Rev. Braz Fernandez, the late vicar of Salvacao died, some of the administrators and chief parishioners of the church applied to me, both personally and in writing, to appoint another vicar for the church suitable for the appointment. As it is customary with me to change the vicars in my diocese, I appointed the Rev. Placido Henriques as the person best suited for that appointment, and so satisfied were the parishioners with that appointment that they all received it with demonstrations of joy. But before this appointment the two complainants, Mr. De Monte and Mr. Nunes, held several meetings in the corridor of the church, the first acting as president and the second as secretary. It is customary that these meetings should always be convened and presided over by the Vicar of the church. Of these meetings no notice was given to the Bishop nor was the Vicar present at them. After these meetings the two complainants interchanged correspondence with the Vicar, but without addressing me directly. The holding of these meetings was objected to by me and by many of the parishioners, so that these meetings were neither valid nor legal in the absence of the Vicar. After all these things happened it was only in April that the complainants came to me at Colaba asking me to facilitate the revision of the parochial books and registers. As the result of these meetings and the examination of the books there is a case pending in the High Court, and I do not wish to say anything on that point.

Lord Colin Campbell interrupted, and objected to Mr. Craigie offering any advice to his client. The Court upheld the objection.

His Lordship continued. When the complainants and a few parishioners called on me at Colaba requesting my permission to examine the church books and registers, I told them that I would offer every facility in that examination; but of such books as treated only with the church revenues, excepting those relating to the suffrage of souls, which only I could deal with. On this occasion I admonished them in a very friendly and paternal spirit, warning them that I only wished for peace in the church and no disturbances or disorders. They promised to do so and said if his Lordship granted them a revision of the books there would be peace in the church and parish. And, forthwith, I warned them that if they continued the disturbances I would make use of my spiritual authority. So they promised they would comply with my wishes if they were allowed facility to examine the books. In view of this promise, in a friendly and paternal spirit, I requested them to submit a written application, which would be duly considered by me. Shortly after I received their petition by post signed by those who had called on me at Colaba. I kept this petition expecting that they would come for a reply, because it is not customary with my secretary to send a reply by post to any private parties. On the same day or the following day the parties sending petitions called for replies. Several days elapsed and no reply was called for. In view of this, as I wished for the peace of the church, I gave full liberty to the parishioners, as is my custom, to examine the books of the church, and every church in my jurisdiction. I made over the petition to the Vicar of Salvacao and asked him to facilitate the examination of all the books of the Church without any exception, even those I objected to at first. The order was given verbally to the Vicar along with the petition; but the said order was registered in my book. I did not then make any order on the petition expecting that they would come, and I should have an opportunity of giving them a further admonition. And it was on this order of mine to the Vicar that the books of the church were made over to Mr. De Monte and Mr. Nunes on the morning of May 10. Notwithstanding all these steps I had taken in the matter, the disturbances continued. Interested as I was in restoring peace, I requested the Vicar to convene a meeting of all the parishioners on the evening of May 10. On that evening the parishioners had actually assembled at the church, and I took my place as president of the meeting, and it was at that time I came to know that the complainants had taken charge of the books that very morning. In opening the meeting I told them I had gone there with a view of establishing peace in the parish. On that very occasion I was insulted by Mr. Nunes and my authority denied as to the books and revenue of the church. On this occasion there was one who rose and said that we wished to be peaceful and quiet in the parish. And this one was Mr. J. M. De Monte. On this occasion Mr, Nunes, waving his hand said, "What have we to do with the Bishop of Damaun or even with the Pope." I asked Mr. Nunes what was his reason for not going to Colaba for a reply or order on his petition. To this he replied he did not wish to listen to another sermon as was read to him on the occasion when he went to present the petition. By this Mr. Nunes referred to the admonition given him and the other parishioners when they presented the petition, stating further they expected a reply contrary to their desires. I retired from the church perfectly ashamed of the insulting conduct of the parishioners towards me, and never did I once have an ill-feeling towards Mr. De Monte or the parishioners, as they themselves will admit. The disturbances continued and, in view of the scandalous state of affairs, I made use of my right as a Catholic Bishop. What I published in the pastoral was what came to my knowledge either verbally, or written, or what I myself knew. And it was with great difficulty and against my will that I made use of these rights. It was only after a few months that I took this extreme measure as it was ventilated in the press that the Bishop could not maintain his dignity. All this was done in good faith in the exercise of my rights and according to the cannonical law. I can bring forward the testimony of about 75,000 of my jurisdiction as to whether I can do anything against my conscience and what my duty prescribes. I say, further, in writing the pastoral, touching all the points that came to my knowledge, I left aside the feelings of my heart in doing what I did: and God alone knows with what bitterness I did it. As it has been stated at this Court the pastoral letter was written to the dictation of others, I wish to state it was written on my own responsibility and without the intervention of others. And now that I am under the action of the law I wish to say my secretary was not connected with the pastoral except what I dictated to him. As is customary with me to distribute my pastorals, whenever I publish them, I did not on this occasion publish it except by sending copies to the vicars of the several churches. As regards the allusion made to Dr. Smith in connection with my pastoral I say that Dr. Smith's works referred to the law of ecclesiastics in the United States. There are several laws and regulations in force in different dioceses, and Dr. Smith's law could not refer to all or those enforced in Damaun. In what I did I simply followed the regulations of the church which give the bishops the right of inflicting canonical punishment.

The case was adjourned till 11-30 a.m. on Monday.

HIGH COURT.—Appellate Side.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine and the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang.)

NATIVE LADIES WOUNDED BY DACOITS.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* MAURICE MARIANO FOLGADO AND FOUR OTHERS.

This was an appeal from a decesion of Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, in October last, convicted the five accused of the offences of robbery with hurt, dacoity, and house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft, and sentenced them each to transportation for life. Mr. Branson, with Mr. M. C. Apte, appeared for the accused; and, the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that on the night of the 11th August last, Banabai and Gungabai, native ladies, and their servant, Bastiao, were the only occupants of the bungalow which was the scene of the alleged offences. One of the windows of Banabai's bed-room was forcibly opened by robbers from outside; and the robbers went in through the window in full sight of the two ladies and Bastiao by the light of a lamp burning in the dining-room and of a lamp which was in the hand of Gungabai. The robbers hit the women with their sticks, smashed the dining-room lamp, followed them and Bastiao on to the back vernandah, where they pushed the former on to the ground, beat them, cut them with a knife, and robbed Banabai of her gold ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,000. They also beat Lorens, the neighbouring mallee, who said he became insensible, and Bastiao, who said he ran into the house and hid himself. The ladies had not been shown to have any motive for falsely accusing the men. Evidence had been adduced by the Crown to show that the statements of the ladies had been consistent throughout. The other important part of the case for the Crown was the confession of Maurice, one of the accused. He said that he went with the other accused, knowing perfectly well what they were going to do; that he stood outside on the watch while the others went in to rob, and that he returned with them to divide the booty. The jury unanimously found the five accused guilty; and the Sessions Judge agreeing with the verdict, sentenced them each to transportation for life.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the evidence and the arguments of counsel, saw no reason to interfere; and the appeal was rejected.

HARASSING A WIFE.

BALLABHAI DEVCHAND *vs.* BAI HARI.

This was a petition for revision of an order passed by Mr. Darashah Dosabhoy, City Magistrate of Surat, directing that an order granting a monthly allowance of Rs. 6 for the maintenance of Bai Hari should be allowed to remain in force until Ballabhai took his wife home and supported her and his daughter. Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad appeared for the applicant.

The facts of the case as stated by the City Magistrate were that on the 12th May, 1890, Bai Hari obtained an order for alimony of Rs. 6 per month for her and her child's separate subsistence. That order remained in force till January, 1891, and had not been executed since then, because her husband obtained a decree of the Civil Court for restitution of conjugal rights. The wife now prayed that, as her husband did not take her home nor support her during the interval, the order of the 12th May, 1890, might be executed and the arrears paid to her. To oppose this application the husband said that he was willing to take her home and that the order for maintenance should not be executed. If he meant what he said, the Magistrate remarked, he should have applied for the execution of his decree and taken his wife home, and as soon as he had done so there would have been no necessity to execute the Court's order; but if he, merely as a ruse to evade the payment of the allowance, obtained a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, and rested satisfied with it, the woman would have to starve. It appeared clear that she was willing to go to her husband's house, and applied to the Civil Court for that purpose; but her husband, who had already deserted several wives, in order to harass her, prayed the Civil Court for the execution of the decree after she filed her petition for arrears of pay. If he really was in earnest to take her home, why did he wait so long? In the interests of justice the City Magistrate thought that the first order passed by him should be allowed to remain in force until the husband took his wife home and supported her and his daughter.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, upheld the Magistrate's decision and rejected the application.

SMALL CAUSE COURT HOLIDAYS.

The following is a list of the Presidency Small Cause Court holidays for 1892, sanctioned by Government:—

Makar Sankrant.—13th January, Wednesday.
Maha Shivratri.—26th February, Friday.
Shimga.—11th March, Friday, to 14th March, Monday, both days inclusive.
Goodi Padva.—29th March, Tuesday.
Ramnavmi.—5th April, Tuesday.
Easter.—13th April, Wednesday, to 19th April, Tuesday, both days inclusive.
Ascension Day.—26th May, Thursday.
Vacation.—16th May, Monday, to 5th June, Sunday, both days inclusive.
Penticost.—6th and 7th June, Monday and Tuesday.
Taboot Day.—4th August, Thursday.
Narli Purnima.—8th August, Monday.
Gokul Astami.—16th August, Tuesday.
Gunesh Chathurti.—26th August, Friday.
Dasara.—1st October, Saturday.
Diwalee.—18th October, Tuesday, to 21st October, Friday, both days inclusive.
Vacation.—22nd October, Saturday, to 11th November, Friday, both days inclusive.
Christmas.—24th December, Saturday, to 2nd January, 1893, Monday, both days inclusive.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is a statement of the Bank's profits for the half-year ended 31st December:—

Net profit, including Rs. 1,48,451-15-11 brought from previous half-year	Rs. 6,20,710-6-10
Applied as follows:—	
Dividend, free from Income Tax, 10 per cent. per annum	Rs. 5,00,000
To Reserve Fund	„ 50,000
Carried forward	„ 70,710-6-10
Total	Rs. 6,20,710-6-10

A vernacular paper published in Calcutta has a curious comment upon the petition of some educated Bengalis to the Viceroy, asking for the formation of a native corps of volunteers. It remarks that attention has been drawn to the fact that some Bengalis resident in Upper Burma have recently been enrolled as volunteers; and the question it puts to the memorialists is:—"Why cannot you satisfy your desire by taking up your residence in Burma?" There cannot be much sympathy with this volunteering agitation, thinks a contemporary, when the *Dainik* can thus poke fun at its warlike countrymen.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following season reports for the week ending 5th January were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 4th, 4 feet 2 inches against 5 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing. Agricultural stock in fair condition except in Karachi and Kohistan, where there is scarcity of grass. Rain badly wanted.

Shikarpur.—Crops promising. Fodder insufficient in 4 talukas. Weather cloudy and slight; rain in 5 talukas.

Hyderabad.—Rabi crops flourishing. Fodder continues scarce.

Thar and Parkar.—Rice harvest and rabi sowings completed. Rabi crops promising. Canal supply good.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 2nd January).—Sowing of rabi crops completed. Standing crops in good condition. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Prices rising.

Panch Mahals.—Crops promising. Agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient.

Kaira. (For week ending 2nd January).—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Jowari reaping commenced. Cotton crops good. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh.—Standing rabi crops healthy. Threshing, bajri, jowari and tur commenced. Cotton picking continues. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food grains continue high.

Nasik.—Total rainfall insufficient in the west of Niphad, east of Kalvan and the whole of Baglan taluka. Threshing in progress. Standing rabi crops good; more rain wanted. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock fair. Prices of food grains rising.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 3° warm on 30th, 3rd and 4th, 1° warm from 31st to 2nd, and 5° warm on 5th. Vapour in air defective on the 30th and 31st, normal from 1st to 4th and excessive on 5th. Abnormal wind easterly on 30th, southerly on 3rd and 5th: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—State of rabi crops good. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fairly good. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Threshing of early crops continue. Crop good except at Nagothna, where they are injured by insects. Rab-spreading commenced.

Ratnagiri.—Sowing of summer crops almost completed. Prices of food grains still rising in Malvan and Vingurla talukas.

Poona.—Total rainfall insufficient in parts of all the talukas in the district. Harvesting of kharif crops almost completed. Rabi crops withering for want of moisture throughout the district and sowing in many places also retarded for want of rain. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Scarcity of fodder throughout the district. Owing to scarcity of water in some parts of the districts, except Junnar and Maval, cattle being removed to other parts of the district having sufficient water. Agricultural stock fair. Prices stationary.

Ahmednagar.—Threshing of kharif crops almost completed. Early rabi crops in good condition. Late crops withering for want of moisture. Fodder insufficient in 6 talukas. Agricultural stock fair. Price of food-grains generally steady.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 2nd January.)—Rain wanted throughout the district. Standing rabi crops withering. Prospects and probable outturn of rabi crops fair on the whole. Fodder supply insufficient. Agricultural stock fair in general. Prices of food grains rising.

Satara.—Rabi crops withering for want of moisture. Water supply insufficient in eastern parts of Khanapur, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas. Fodder dear throughout district. Prices stationary. Condition of cattle middling.

Bijapur.—Weather cold. Crops on river-sides and low grounds fair; those in other places withered. Fodder and water-supply insufficient. People emigrating with their cattle to other places.

Belgaum.—Crops almost in the whole of Athni and in parts of Gogak withered. Harvest of kharif crops in progress in 4 talukas and parts of Gokak and Parasgad. Prices continue abnormally high. Scarcity of fodder throughout district, except in 3 talukas. Cattle distressed. People emigrating from Gokak taluka.

Dharwar.—Harvesting of paddy nearly completed and of jowari in progress. Late crops withering for want of moisture. Scarcity of water in 6 and of fodder in 8 talukas. Cattle distressed in Navalgund, Gadag, and Ron talukas and driven to Mallad. Prices rising in 3, falling in 2 and stationary in 6 talukas.

Kanara.—Rice plants thriving and sugarcane harvest on coast. Harvest continues above ghats.

Rajkot.—Rabi crops good in some parts. Cotton pods and flowers falling off. Agricultural stock good.

Wadhwan.—Weather cold and sky cloudy. Wheat crops healthy. Agricultural stock fair.

Baroda.—Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops still continues in Kadi division. Standing crops in good condition. Poppy plants 5 inches above ground. Agricultural stock fair.

ABU LAWRENCE SCHOOL.

We have been asked to give currency to the following appeal, which has been put forward on behalf of the Lawrence School at Mount Abu:—

The committee of management regret that they are compelled to appeal to the generosity of those interested in this excellent institution, which has suddenly and unexpectedly been found to be in financial difficulties owing—

(*a*) To an increase in expenditure due to the high price of food compared with former years; and

(*b*) To a decrease in income mainly attributable to the short service system.

2.—The cost of food, which rose considerably in 1890, has continued to rise in 1891, and it is calculated that by the 31st of March 1892, the additional expense for diet during the current year will reach the large sum of Rs. 1,500.

3.—Besides the enhanced price of provisions the expenditure has this year been increased owing to there being 26 children in the school, who are entirely dependent on the funds, the usual number being 14 or 15. The large number of children of this class will cause an increase in expenditure for food alone, estimated at Rs. 1,182.

4.—Government pays Rs. 10 a month subsistence allowance for the children of soldiers who die in the service, but this class of children is disappearing, owing to the comparatively short time which soldiers now remain in this country, and is being to a considerable extent replaced by children for whom Government pays nothing. During the last six years the annual sum drawn from Government for subsistence allowance has decreased from Rs. 5,055 in 1886-87 to about Rs. 3,000 in 1891-92. In the current year a loss of Rs. 530 will be sustained from orphans for whom Government pays Rs. 10 each per mensem leaving the school, and there are now no applications for admission for children of this class.

5.—Formerly Government made good at the end of the year any excess of expenditure over income. But now this grant-in-aid is limited to Rs. 3,500; this sum in ordinary years would be sufficient to make the school solvent; in fact, it has rarely been exceeded, but owing to the circumstances above given, there will probably be a debit balance against the school on the 31st March 1892, of about Rs. 2,350, and it is to meet this deficit that an urgent appeal is now made to the friends of the school. For, unless this deficit can be covered, it will be necessary to reduce the number of children from 81 to 60. This would be a misfortune to the children, to the parents, and to the public, which, I am sure, we should all sincerely deplore.

E. H. R. Hibbert, Captain,
Offg. Hony. Secretary, Abu Lawrence School.
Mount Abu, 26-12-91.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

The following is the first general memorandum on the winter oilseeds crop of the season 1891-92:—

The preliminary reports received from the Provinces show that the oilseeds crop is generally in fair condition, but in want of more rain. In the Central Provinces the crop in the ground is promising, but the full area will not be covered for the reason above stated. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are very fair. In Bombay and Berar sowings are not completed. A good crop of linseed is anticipated in Gujarat and the North Deccan, but an indifferent one in the Karnatak and South Deccan, where rain is urgently required. The area under rapeseed in the Punjab, 475,700 acres, is less by 14 per cent. than that shown in the final forecast last year, and the want of winter rain precludes the hope of extension of acreage. The standing crop is in good condition, but needs rain. The prospects of mustard seed in Assam are promising; the sowings, notwithstanding deficient rain at sowing time, are more extensive than last year, but below the average.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Emin Pasha is reported to have discovered a river falling into the Albert Edward Nyanza, which is believed will prove the ultimate source of the Nile. The river is named Kifu. A Hamburg telegram states that Emin is engaged in sanguinary conflicts which make his position most precarious. The English press oppose further efforts to assist him.

Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., on return from a tour of duty at home, re-enters the Indian Political Service, and is posted as Consul at Bussorah and Assistant Resident for Turkish Arabia.

Mr. G. A. Hight, Deputy Conservator of Forests, has been allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr. T. D. Little, M.I.C.E., has been appointed Chief Engineer, Second Class, in the P. W. D.

Messrs. C. N. Seddon, F. G. Pratt, and P. R. Caddel, C. S., have passed their examination in Hindustani. Mr. Seddon has been appointed as Assistant to the Collector of Poona, and Mr. Caddell, Assistant to the Collector of Ahmednagar.

Mr. C. M. Hodgson, Assistant Conservator of Forests, S.C., has passed an examination in Kanarese.

Father Orwalder and Sisters Catherina Chincarini, and Elizabeth Venturini of the Soudan Austrian Mission, who were made prisoners at Kordofan in 1883, after the defeat of Hicks Pasha, and have since been detained prisoners in Omdurman first by the Mahdi and then by the Khalifa have just arrived safely at Korosko on the Nile, having escaped from Khartoum. Both women were publicly flogged and then the Mahdi threatened them with a worse fate unless they married Greek renegades. They report that there are fifty other Europeans in Khartoum, and confirm the report of the recent defeat of the Mahdi by Shilluks of Jebel Regeff, where three hundred dervishes were killed.

A great sensation is caused in Germany by an article of Professor Delbruck in his monthly, the "Preussischen Jahrbuchen." Professor Delbruck sharply criticises the words the Emperor wrote in the Golden Book in the Town Hall of Munich, *Suprema lex regis voluntas.* The frank language of the Conservative professor is all the more remarkable, as he is personally no stranger to Emperor William, having been the tutor of his late brother, Prince Waldemar. Professor Delbruck writes: "The Press points to the Constitution, asking, Where are the Constitutional Ministers, and storms at Byzantinism. The officials whisper to one another, with gloomy looks and sharp remarks. The professors weave into their lectures observations relating to public law, such as that the Germans had always a monarchy, but not an unlimited one. The clergy took the opportunity of preaching on the text that the highest law was God's will. Even the semi-official papers are at a loss for excuses which prove that at the bottom of their hearts they think the same. But why this storm?—as it only has to do with a word, with nothing concrete, no intention, no plan, no symptom which might let us expect something new. We won't hesitate to say straight out that the excitement is so great because of an already existing feeling waiting for expression. This chance word is regarded only as an exposition of a subjective monarchical will which people are prepared to meet with resistance. In this lies a danger for the future which cannot be regarded too seriously."

"This is getting complicated," observed Mr. Justice Day, in trying a double charge of bigamy at the Staffordshire Assizes; and "complicated" the case unquestionably was, even to a point that might furnish the subject of a Bab Ballad. The prisoners were Richard Stockton and Eliza Stockton—husband and wife. Richard, according to the evidence, had somehow parted from Eliza many years ago. They had gone their ways, and Richard, pretending to be a free man, had proposed to Elizabeth Hughes, and married that person at Burslem in 1889. Unfortunately this couple did not get on well together. Elizabeth charged her husband the other day with assaulting her, and this led to inquiries into Richard's history, which ended in the discovery of his previous marriage. Search was then made for Eliza, and thereupon a second discovery was made. Eliza too had taken to herself another partner, having married in 1885, at Burslem, a man, named Hughes, by whom she had a family of five or six children. Hence the double charge. Much merriment was occasioned by the statement that Stockton's second partner had gone to the trouble of obtaining a separation order, which the Judge described as "a very unnecessary proceeding." On the other hand, the real Mrs. Stockton's present partner is stated to have made no complaint, he having been all along aware of the previous marriage. Altogether the "family muddle" seems to have been a little too much for the keen intellect of Mr. Justice Day, who having ordered the female prisoner to be merely bound over to appear for judgment when called on, postponed sentence on her companion in order that the second Mrs. Stockton might attend and throw what light she could upon the case.

Mrs. Besant appears to have made the most of her time in her short trip to America in the way of expounding the doctrines of Theosophy. Aboard the City of Paris on her way home she gave in the saloon, "by general desire," a lecture, at which Lord Aberdeen occupied the chair. The next morning she observed there were "numerous inquiries for Theosophical literature." It was on American soil, however, that she found the most reason for satisfaction. American audiences do not, it appears, worry public speakers with an hour's questionings after a lecture—but make such observations as occur to them while the lecturer is speaking. Some might think this an inconvenient practice, but Mrs. Besant assures us that it "rather assists the lecture than otherwise." People in America, moreover, like long lectures—an hour and a half at least. Once when she limited an address to a New York audience to an hour and ten minutes, they grumbled at the short measure. Strictly in keeping with this craving for oratory is the circumstance that American audiences are willing to pay a dollar to hear a lecture. As Mrs. Besant observes, you do not find people in England willing to do that. Theosophy appears from her report to be doing well in the States. It has a monthly organ, called *The Path*, edited by Mr. Judge. The Theosophical Society, founded in New York in 1875 by Madame Blavatsky, has now fifty-nine branches, extending over the continent from New York to San Francisco. The New York branch numbers 150. Theosophy is most freely accepted on the west coast, where people are more receptive to new ideas, more liberal, and run less in grooves. Mrs. Besant's smallest audience was in Philadelphia. There is there (as she remarks) a great deal of strictness, the people being largely Quakers and Presbyterians.

"Lables," says Miss Jekyll, "must be absolutely abolished in the garden;" but equally distinguished horticulturists do not concur. The Rev. W. Wilks thinks that Miss Jekyll "must have a most wonderful head to remember all the varieties in her garden when a visitor happened to say to her 'Oh, what is that? It is pretty?'" He knows, he tells us, every flower in his own garden, but he could not name them at the moment, and if he were to abolish labels he is "afraid he should soon get into inextricable confusion." Mr. Ewbank also cannot at all agree with Miss Jekyll. He looks upon gardening with a totally different object to that of Miss Jekyll, who regards it, he considers, more from the æsthetical point of view. It is admitted that labels are apt to be needlessly ugly. That well-known horticulturist, Mr. George Paul, tells us that in numerous cases the labels are more conspicuous than the flowers. On one occasion he overheard a certain noble lord remark to his gardener "Take away those gravestones!"

THE PARSI CRICKETERS.

Ten or twelve years must have elapsed since the Parsi cricketers from Bombay last visited Calcutta to try conclusions with our local clubs; and that was probably the first time they had been heard of in Bengal. The game of cricket was then, to all intents and purposes, in its infancy among the descendants of the Medes and Persians. At any rate, no historian has recorded that the Parsis took to it till Queen Victoria's reign. Darius and other Persian monarchs encouraged their soldiery and the more peaceful of their subjects in various ways; but no chronicler, ancient or modern, mentions that in those remote times wickets were pitched on "the arid plains of Iran" for the beguilement of the people of the land. So it is safe to say that the Parsis who came here some twelve years ago were the pioneer exponents in Calcutta of cricket in their community; and, as they were anything but proficients, they suffered a crushing defeat. There must be many in this city who still retain a lively recollection of "cricket as she was played" by the Zoroastrian at that period. Who is there who then saw the Parsi cricketer at work and has forgotten the healthy "grubs" of his bowlers (he still keeps some of these "grubs" up his sleeve to be utilised as a forlorn hope), the lawn-mowing style of his batsmen, and the graceful waving of his eleven short-tails in the gentle breeze? But cricket was in the days I speak of only just dawning on an enterprising community who are almost as dogged as Britons in their determination to succeed in any undertaking in which they have embarked—whether in a search for wealth or in the pursuit of pastime. Consequently, in spite of much adversity and in the face of considerable ridicule, the Parsis stuck to their willow and leather manfully, and they can now turn out an eleven who are foemen worthy of the steel of the strongest combinations that Englishmen in Upper India can bring against them. They are practically conquerors on Bombay ground; and it will be remembered that they alone upheld their country's honour in the cricket field when Mr. Vernon's team came out. They have plodded on patiently since their visit to Calcutta, and by the help and encouragement of Mr. J. M. Framji Patell (the gentleman who is now captaining them, and who spends much time and money in promoting the game) and a few leading Parsis, they have attained the same degree of success at cricket as they undoubtedly command in business. Whatever the Parsi undertakes he does thoroughly. He has long ago produced his millionaires, his princely philanthropists, his billiard and racquet players, his rifle-shots and tiger-slayers, his sprinters and swimmers, and his lordly plungers in the share or stock markets and on the turf. In these diverse ways the Parsis can make as good a show as any other nationality. And now they can produce—and are justly proud of it—cricketers who, in careful batting, excellent bowling and magnificent fielding, take a very high place in India.

If the Parsis have a weak point, criticising them *en masse*, it is in their batting. It is, however, hardly a weakness, for it exists more in the "form" they display in *handling* the willow. There are few, owing to want of proper "coaching," who shape well at the wicket—that is, play with style. Some, like Messrs. Mody, Major and four or five others who could be mentioned, are the exceptions; but the majority, though they have good defence and hitting power, are ungainly bats. Their great strength lies in their fielding and bowling, especially when they put a representative team in the field; and these qualifications, which Englishmen in India so often lack, make the Parsi cricketers such tough customers to meet. On a ground like that in the Eden Gardens their performances in the field will be a treat to witness. The team who play in Calcutta shortly are not representative by any means; but they are, nevertheless, strong, and will render a good account of themselves. Messrs. Writer, Machliwallah, M. D. Kanga, Baposolah and Gagrat were unable to join in the tour, and they are all first-rate bats, bowlers and fields—the best men the Parsis have. The present team played Jeypur and Mr. H. S. Walker's eleven at Allahabad recently, and are now engaged with the Behar Wanderers at Mozufferpur. The Jeypuris were handsomely trounced, and the Allahabad match was an examplification of the "glorious uncertainty" of cricket. The Englishmen were expected to make a good stand, being composed of such players as Messrs. H. S. Walker (Scottish Rifles), A. P. Douglas (R.A.), Browne (Hants Regiment), Jones (South Wales Borderers), Gibson (Tirhut), the Rev. Kerwan, (Allahabad), Rambler, Pike, Chesney, and Elliot (also of Allahabad) and Hillyard (Agra). The Parsis went in first and made 183 runs, and their adversaries were all rapidly disposed of for 87! The latter followed on, and it was odds on the Parsis, judging by the first innings, winning easily. But this time the Northeners made 291 for nine wickets (Mr. Jones a splendid 156 and Mr. Walker 85), and declared their innings closed, leaving the Parsis 195 to make in an hour and twenty minutes. The "barndoor" game was resorted to, and only some 30 runs were made for three wickets when the match ended. Thus what looked like a certain victory for the Parsis ended in a draw very much in their opponent's favour. What the visitors will accomplish at Mozufferpur our telegraphic reports will show, and what Calcutta will do against them remains to be seen. A brief description of the principal Parsi cricketers individual capabilities may be of general interest, and also of use to those about to meet the team in the impending match. I have placed the gentlemen in the order of merit to which I consider them entitled, though others may, perhaps, think differently:—

1.—Mr. R. E. Mody.—A fine bowler with high (and perfectly fair) delivery, variety in pace and pitch, and a very considerable break from the off. An elegant and free bat, whether Mr. Mody will be able to effect as big a break on the Calcutta pitch as he, apparently, can on less perfect wickets will soon be discovered; but, any way, he is a bowler with whom no liberties can be taken if he is on "the spot"—which seems to be his normal "temperature." This is the bowler about whose deliveries so much fuss was made in Bombay some time ago. Whatever they were then, they are fair enough now.

2.—Mr. M. A. Pavri.—I put him second for his bowling and knowledge of placing his field. He bats fairly and steadily. A couple of months ago he did a great thing in the bowling line in Bombay. The Parsis were playing Secunderabad, and the latter had four wickets to fall and about five minutes in which to play out time and draw the match. Mr. Pavri clean bowled all four bastsmen in consecutive balls! His pace is very deceptive, being faster than it looks, he is rarely off the wicket, and he displays much judgment in varying pace and pitch.

3.—Mr. D. D. Kanga.—A steady and at the same time a hard-hitting left-handed bat. A very good wicket-keeper. His is the highest batting average in representative Parsi matches this year.

4.—Mr. R. D. Cooper.—Another good wicket-keeper. He is also a punishing bat, and the only one I have seen in India who has acquired to perfection the art of "pulling" good-length balls. He made 46 at Allahabad chiefly by these strokes.

5.—Mr. S. B. Spencer. A good all-round cricketer—very steady as a batsman and plays a correct game. He can bowl slows on occasion.

6.—Mr. C. M. Patell.—A colt of some promise. He has good defence and can punish a loose ball with immense force for his size. The other five are about on a level—all careful bats. Nearly every member of the team can bowl, and the fielding of the whole lot is brilliant. They pick up and throw in without losing time and with extraordinary precision. It is a pity the eleven is not more representative, but Mr. J. M. Framji Patell (who had great difficulties to surmount in getting up the tour at all) may congratulate himself on commanding a party who, if they should perchance meet with disaster, will not disgrace themselves on the cricket field.—*Englishman.*

The most that is likely to be done on the Gauhati-Lumding line of railway this working season, remarks an up-country paper, is the throwing up of some earthwork wherever the alignment can be readily marked out. As was stated some time ago, the engineers cannot readily find the old marks of the survey made some years ago, owing to jungle growths, and they have thus a good deal of work to do in making their way up the Kalang Valley. Next cold weather they will be able to go ahead in earnest, and by that time there should be an ample supply of material collected at Gauhati for the construction gangs.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 5 was 507, giving a death-rate of 31·13 per annum per thousand as against 23·54 the corresponding period of last year, and 27·10 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 155 died from fevers; 8, small-pox; 69, phthisis; 7, measles; 1, leprosy; 36, diseases of the nervous system; 101, affections of the respiratory organs; 24, diarrhœa; 11 dysentery; 15, stillborn; 33 old age and debility; 6, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths show:—Buddhist or Jain, 31; Brahmin, 12; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 3, Hindu of other caste, 269; Hindu outcaste, 33; Musalman, 117; Parsee, 23; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 9; Eurasian, 1; European, 2; Negro-African, 4. The total number of births was 350 as against 259 the corresponding period of last year, and 309 the average over the past five years.

THE MYSORE GOVERNMENT AND FAMINE RELIEF.

A large bundle of papers on the present agricultural outlook in Mysore, with which we have just been favoured by the Maharaja's Government, would seem to show that for the present at least there is no serious distress anywhere; but that if the drought is prolonged over the next monsoon a famine must inevitably ensue in some of the *maidan* Districts. With characteristic energy the Dewan has been touring in person through the taluqs which are causing the most anxiety, and in a series of inspection notes has not only gauged the actual situation but has suggested a number of practical remedies to alleviate the misfortunes of the ryots. The thing that seemed to strike the Dewan most during his recent tour was the shameful waste of tank water that was everywhere taking place. Not only was the water being allowed to flow away into pits and nullahs where it was not wanted, but it was being used to irrigate paddy when it might have been used much more economically in irrigating quick-growing dry crops. To prevent further waste from the former cause the Dewan has directed that the functions of the village Nirgantis, or water overseers, should be revived wherever they have fallen into desuetude, and that all the irrigated land of a village should be divided into blocks and allotted to the several overseers. Further, the old established customary method of distributing water is to be ascertained, recorded and adhered to with such modifications as existing conditions render desirable. With regard to the second cause of the present waste of tank water above-mentioned, the local officers have been asked to convene and consult a *panchayat* of respectable cultivators of the village, and if possible to establish one as a local body to supervise the arrangements which may be ordered to prevent the usual *vaisakh* cultivation of paddy being practised without a due regard to the limited water supply.

The Dewan appears to have devoted a considerable amount of attention to the village tanks, very many of which have fallen into a state of most regrettable disrepair. Orders for extensive repairs to these have been issued, and we are glad to note that the importance of well-irrigation has not been ignored. The Dewan has not contented himself with issuing general orders with regard to relief works (which for the present are to be euphemistically called "ordinary public works"); but he has issued detailed instructions regarding their selection and management, the latter a most important matter. One notable instruction issued is that the village headman, and not an outsider, is in every case to be the village taskmaster. "I have great faith in the sympathy of the Patel for his villagers," writes Mr. Seshadri Iyer, "and in his ability to get some fair return for the money spent. It is far safer for us to rely upon the autonomy of the village than upon paid agency. This is a lesson we learn from the late relief operations during the last famine, and it should not be lost upon us."—*Madras Mail.*

IN THE CHIN HILLS.

A Haka telegram of the 2nd instant says:—Lieutenant Evatt's column returned this morning from Hanta. As might have been expected, the murderers whom it went to arrest had made themselves scarce. The villagers, too, had apparently thought better of resisting for though some panjis were found stuck in the road, and the stockade was newly repaired, they evacuated the village completely, taking everything they could with them, on the approach of the troops. However, at the request of Mr. Tuck, Acting Political Officer, the stockade entrance and thirteen houses of men engaged on the attack upon the Fierti villagers were burnt.

The Pioneers have moved into camp on the Haka Sihoung road, which is completed up to five miles.

Another small column will probably proceed shortly to visit the villages on the Boinu river, ultimately reaching Thetta, at which place it will be remembered an action was fought last year, in which Lieutenant James, R.E., was killed.

CHANCES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

It was officially announced, on Dec. 12, that the Queen had approved the appointment of the Marquis of Dufferin as Her Majesty's Ambassador at Paris. The *Standard* of Dec. 10, in an article discussing the appointment, says:—Although he will reach Paris from Rome, Lord Dufferin has no taint of anti-French or pro-Italian partiality associated with his name. Sir Robert Morier, it is understood, will be transferred to Rome. No one will be surprised if Sir Clare Ford succeeds Sir Robert Morier at the Court of the Czar. Should Sir Clare Ford be moved in the direction we have indicated, genuine promotion, well deserved, will have fallen to his lot, without the accompaniment of any visible drawback. Lord Salisbury would then have to find a diplomatist to send to Madrid. At Athens they apprently believe they are going to lose Sir Edward Monson; and the rumour might lead people to imagine that Madrid may be his new abode. In any case, Lord Salisbury now has at his disposal a series of diplomatic appointments for which the members of the service have long been craving. There will obviously be an Embassy to fill, and whoever fills it will leave a Legation vacant. We write, of course, on the assumption that whatever promotions take place will be confined to, and conferred on, members of the Diplomatic Service.

Lord Dufferin's appointment is generally regarded by the English press as entirely in the public interest, and the best that could have been made. In political circles in Paris it has been all but unanimously welcomed; though in Rome, where his lordship has become a considerable favourite, much regret is felt at his departure.

The *Temps* says:—"Lord Dufferin is assuredly one of the most distinguished men in English diplomacy. In the first place, he has what is never an objection, much wit, and this is, as it were, inherited, for the sparkling blood of the Sheridans flows in his veins. Lord Dufferin, we are sure, will continue at the Faubourg St. Honore mansion the traditions of his eminent predecessor. Seconded by his wife, who has every grace, including those of the mind, as is sufficiently proved by the recently published journals of his Viceroyalty in India and his tours in North-West Canada, he will maintain and cement the ties of good understanding which subsist, and, despite all, should subsist, between France and England."

FRANCE AND BULGARIA: A DIPLOMATIC RUPTURE.

A decree of expulsion was issued at Sofia in April last against M. Gaston Chadourne, the correspondent of the Havas Agency, owing, it is officially stated in the Bulgarian capital) to "his systematic propagation abroad of incorrect and malicious statements regarding Bulgarian affairs." This decree was, however, withdrawn, owing to the intervention of some of the correspondent's friends, and he promised M. Grecoff, Minister of Justice, that he would act differently for the future. A similar promise was also made by the acting French Diplomatic Agents to the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Instead, however, of observing this undertaking, the correspondent subsequently evinced more and more hostility towards the Prince and the Government. It was a matter of common observation there that the correspondent regularly frequented cafes, where he spoke openly against the Prince and the Government. Things arrived at such a pass that the Government, finally losing patience, decided to expel this correspondent, and a fresh order to that effect was issued. The police authorities succeeded last Tuesday week in executing the warrant at about ten o'clock in the evening, as the correspondent was leaving the Cafe Panachoff. . . . The gendarmes who escorted him had previously received orders to render the journey to the frontier as comfortable as possible."

The expulsion of M. Chadourne has led to the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Bulgaria, which is regarded in Austria and Germany as a concession to Russia.

The Paris newspapers are unanimous in approving the attitude of M. Ribot. M. Gruitch, the Servian Minister in Paris, told a representative of the *Eclair* he was convinced Bulgaria would make the necessary concessions, adding that the Bulgarians had no interest in giving dissatisfaction to a Great Power.

Holloway's Pills.—Pure Blood.—When the Blood is pure, its circulation calm and equable, and the nerves well strung, we are well. These Pills possess a marvellous power in securing these essentials of health by purifying, regulating, and strengthening the fluids and solids, Holloway's Pills can be confidently recommended to all persons suffering from disordered digestion, or worried by nervous fancies, or neuralgic pains. They correct acidity and heartburn, [illegible] sick headache, quicken the action of the liv[illegible] act as alteratives and gentle aperients. The [illegible] delicate may take them without fear. [illegible] Pills are eminently serviceable to invalid[illegible] constitution, as they raise the action of [illegible] its natural standard, and universal[illegible] calming and sedative influence.

PURE PERSONALITIES.

The betrothal of pretty Princess May of Teck, writes a correspondent, recalls the days when the Duchess of Teck was a girl. I remember well how she was the heart and soul of all the gaieties at the Castle of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, even at the age when she had hardly entered into her teens. She was a lovely girl, but a romp and tom-boy of the first order, from whose practical, though innocent, jokes nobody at the Castle was safe. If all the candles in a room went suddenly out, or if ghostly forms appeared to visitors on their way to their bed-rooms, Princess May was sure to be at the bottom of the plot.

One winter evening (continues the same correspondent) stands out especially in my memory. A party of children were frolicking about the Castle, Princess May the brightest and gayest among them. They were playing about the corridors, and I have a very vivid recollection of seeing the Princess rush along in wild haste, pursuing one of her visitors. Suddenly her hair, which was held up at the back of her head by an arrow-shaped ornament, came down and enveloped her as in a shower of gold. I never saw such lovely hair as that of the Duchess of Teck when she was a girl. As she flew along, with flashing eyes and burning cheeks, she twisted the mass of hair into a golden coil, dashed the arrow through it, and vanished into a gallery. She was a favourite with everybody, a girl of a remarkably sunny temper, and even her tutors and governesses were always on her side, though they confessed that she was "a fair handful."

I understand, says the *World*, that Parliament will be asked to vote a small allowance for the future Duchess of Clarence. This motion is not likely to be seriously opposed, for the Duke and Duchess will have only twenty thousand a year, whereas each of the younger sons of the Queen began married life with a Parliamentary allowance of twenty-five thousand, and all of them had other resources. It will also be necessary to make a provision for the future Duchess of Clarence in the event of her husband's death, as he has nothing whatever in his power, and his income from the fund, which was granted by Parliament in 1889 for the family of the Prince and Princess of Wales, is only for his life.

The announcements in the daily papers respecting the time and place of the Royal wedding are the purest speculations, for none of the arrangements have yet been seriously discussed by the Queen and the Prince of Wales, with whom the decision practically rests. The statement that the Queen desires to have the wedding solemnised in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, on March 10th, is inaccurate, and it is far more probable that the ceremony will take place in London, either at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace (where the Queen and the Empress Frederick were married), or in the private chapel at Buckingham Palace, which was last used when the Duke and Duchess of Fife were married.

The new Scotch representative peer, the Earl of Leven and Melville, is a mixture of the territorial and City Tory. His tastes are mainly commercial, for he belongs to the firm of Melville, Evans and Co., the American bankers of Lombard-st., and also the new financial firm of Melville, Fickus and Co. Some years ago he inherited a large fortune from Miss Talbot, of Grosvenor-square, and also a valuable estate at Bournemouth, and he is now understood to be one of the wealthiest of Scotch noblemen. The Earl of Leven was for many years a popular man about town and dinner out, and great was the surprise of his friends when he married a lady thirty years his junior. It was his brother, Norman Melville, who just missed a large fortune under the late Earl of Leven's will, because he had sent his son to Downing College, Cambridge, whereby "the probability of his becoming fitted for business had decreased."

Admiral Gervais, whose appointment as Chief of the General Staff of the French Ministry of Marine is just announced, is one of the best-known French naval officers of the present day. When the fleet recently visited Cronstadt and Portsmouth under his command, his name came prominently before the English public. He served as a midshipman at the Crimea, afterwards went to China and saw some service, was later stationed for some time on the East Coast of Africa, and during the Franco-Prussian war commanded the first Army of Naval Fusiliers, specially distinguishing himself in several engagements. The Admiral is fifty-four years of age, and of great vigour, but a litttle taciturn and sombre in his disposition. One of his most singular characteristics has been a dread of the photographer. He would as soon face an enemy on the high seas, he is reported to have once said, as face the camera. But his scruples in this direction seem to have been finally overcome, for soon after his visit to Portsmouth the Paris shops were full of portraits of the gallant Admiral.

Mrs. Della Parnell and Mr. John Howard Parnell, the mother and brother of the late Irish leader, have arrived in Ireland. They come to sign legal papers and to take possession of the hate Mr. Parnell's property, to which his widow has waived all claim. About the Paris fund Mr. Parnell said before he left New York that it could "only be released upon the assent of my brother's widow and myself." He intends to propose a union of the Parnellites and the Nationalists under the leadership of Mr. W. O'Brien, in which case, if successful, he would agree to surrender the Paris funds. Mr. Parnell may run for Parliament, and, if so, his choice, he says, will be the County of Wicklow.

The late Mr. Parnell was arrested at West Point, Georgia, once. He was on a visit to his brother John, and he was riding through a country town. In order to avoid the muddy streets, where his horse went down to its fetlocks, he rode on the side walks, and the "marshal" put him under arrest. When he was asked his name he said "Parnell;" and being further asked if he was "John's brother" he replied "Yes," and then he was released, as John Parnell was well known, but the then future Irish leader was not. It was during this visit to his brother that he was nearly becoming a part owner in the great Pratt coal mine, which is now the largest bituminous coal mine in the world, having a daily output of seven thousand tons. Mr. Parnell wanted the controlling interest in the mine, for which he was willing to pay £10,000. This the proprietors would not agree to, and so he lost the certainty of becoming a millionaire.

No small commotion was caused amongst the members of the Bar, on the 16th ultimo, by Justice Denman's threat to turn out any barrister whom he detected in the act of drawing. Various explanations were guessed at, one being the recent *Vanity Fair* cartoon of "Bench and Bar," with its far from complimentary portraiture. This is signed by "Stuff," which, we believe, is the crayon name of that popular stuff-gowns-man, Mr. Harold Wright, but Justice Denman, at any rate, has not been maltreated in the cartoon. The Lord Chancellor, and Brothers Day, Pollock, Smith, Esher, Bowen, Fry, Charles, Hawkins, Coleridge, William, Lindley, Jeune, and Collins have all had fun mildly poked at them in the picture, but Justice Denman has been ignored. Perhaps, that is the reason of his grudge against the barristers who sketch.

The Dowager Lady Lilford, who has just died at the age of eighty-five, was the only sister of the last Lord Holland, and the daughter of the Lord Holland who was the friend of Rogers, Sydney Smith, Mackintosh, Macaulay, Talleyrand, and a hundred other celebrities, and of his famous wife, Elizabeth Lady Holland. Lady Lilford was a great deal in the Holland House society until her marriage in 1830, after which she lived principally in the country. Her son, the present Lord Lilford, has achieved fame as an ornithologist, and his aviary at Lilford, his place in Northamptonshire, is one of the finest in Europe.

Mrs. Hope, of Luffness, who died recently, was the last surviving daughter of Lord Montagu, of Boughton, the uncle of the late duke of Buccleuch, who was one of the most intimate friends of Sir Walter Scott. Lady Montagu was the daughter of the successful litigant in the great Douglas Cause, and she inherited the extensive and very valuable Douglas estates in Lanarkshire, which now belong to the son of her eldest daughter, Lord Home. Mrs. Hope had resided principally of late years at Bothwell Castle, one of the Douglas seats, in Lanarkshire, but she was buried at Aberlady, Haddingtonshire, where her husband, Mr. Hope, of Luffness, is also buried. He was for several years member for Windsor, and was the elder brother of Mr. Hope-Scott.

The Duke of Marlborough has had some trouble with the Metropolitan Club, New York. It is stated that he proposed for membership of the club on or about the 15th of last month, and when the committee met his name was laid over. Of course, that meant that he would have been blackballed if his name was not withdrawn. Mr. Charles F. Fearing, the Duke's proposer, [illegible]owever, says that he withdrew the name, at the re[illegible]uest of the Duke of Marlborough himself, and that [illegible]e was no threat of blackballing. The Metropolitan [illegible] millionaires' club of New York. It is a new [illegible]d the club-house is not yet opened. It aims at [illegible]e most expensive club in the world.

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« Dr GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March,* 12th. 1887.

« M. **CHAPOTEAUT** has introduced a preparation of Cod Liver Oil called Morrhuol, which proves to be of considerable utility in the treatment of Consumption and wasting diseases. »

Sold in phials of 100 Morrhuol pearls, each of which is equal to a teaspoonful of oil.

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Dry
Medium dry
Extra dry.

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PROPRIETOR
AY, near REIMS
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
Purveyor to
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCES OF BOURBON
THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA.—HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
Can be obtained of H. J. MARTYN, *Penang.*

Chapoteaut's
PEPSINE PEARLS
for
SICK HEADACHES
WIND IN THE STOMACH
DYSPEPSIA
CONSTIPATION
INDIGESTION

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Contain in each 4 grains of pure Sheep Pepsine 8 times stronger than other pepsines and capable of digesting 1000 times its weight of meat or other food.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
RELIEVE WITH THE FIRST DOSE
Cramps in the Stomach, Feeling of Heaviness, Sickness, Loss of Appetite, Headaches, and Sickness during pregnancy.

CHAPOTEAUT'S PEPSINE PEARLS
Will keep in any climate, and are without taste or smell.

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VIAL'S WINE
TRADE MARK.
TONIC
ANALEPTIC
INVIGORATING.
WITH QUINA
ESSENCE OF MEAT
PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

TRADE MARK.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA, FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE, CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic*; hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Directors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chlorodyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the *only* known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases it produces a general glow, followe by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, UBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,
"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"DEAR SIR,

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to MR. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK ROAD, LONDON, S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Re. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs 10.

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government, authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

"MUSICAL ALARM CLOCK,"

THE LATEST NOVELTY.

MUSICAL ALARM CLOCK, Rs. 18 only.

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AN ordinary sized Palki or Travelling Clock in handsome Nickelled and Gilt case, which, besides being an excellent timekeeper, has a small musical box under the movement.

When wound up, this may be set to play automatically at any time required, in the same way as a simple alarm clock, thus making the usually unpleasant process of awakening quite a pleasure.

The Clock will go in any position, and the musical mechanism is so simple that it cannot go out of order; each clock is thoroughly regulated before despatch, and guaranteed.

A marvel of ingenuity at an exceptionally low price.—Rs. 18 only.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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Positively the Best Hair Dressing for Strengthening, Beautifying, & Imparting a Lovely Fragrance.

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EDWARD'S

HARLENE,

POSITIVELY FORCES

Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers & Mustachios,

To Grow Heavily in a Few Weeks, without Injury to the Skin, and no matter at what age. The world-renowned Remedy for Baldness, from whatever cause arising. As a Producer of Whiskers & Mustachios it has never been equalled. As a Curer of Weak and Thin Eyelashes, or Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour, Never Fails.

1/-, 2/6, 3/6, and 5/6 per Bottle, from Chemists, Hairdressers, and Perfumers, all over the World.

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LONDON, ENGLAND.

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THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA!

WILLIAM RADAM'S

MICROBE KILLER

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WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

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M. K. OR DISTILLED WATER treated with GASES & ELECTRICITY is the most powerful ANTISEPTIC known which can safely be taken in sufficiently large quantities so as to saturate the blood and every tissue of the human frame, thereby killing all MICROBES or GERMS of DISEASE in the body and most effectually curing the DISEASE itself.

Price:—Rs. 15 per jug (1 gallon),
Rs. 30 for a case of 2 jugs
(packed ready for despatch).

Pamphlets and Testimonials sent Post Free.

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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MAGNESIA

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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Bahadur Princessas — Bahadur No. 2.
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BRANCHES AT OOTACAMUND, SECUNDERABAD, AND COORG.

HAMILTON & CO.,

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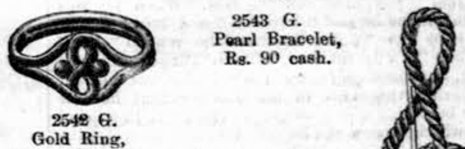
Pearl Bracelet,
Rs. 94 cash.



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Gold "Clef" Brooch, set with two Pearls,
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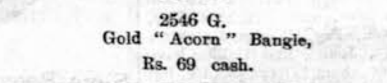

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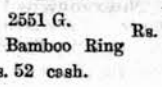

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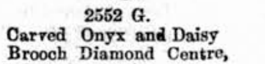

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Carved Onyx and Daisy Brooch Diamond Centre,
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Silver Match Box,
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Handsome Gold Curb Bracelet,
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